

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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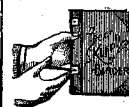
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Secretary Sherman vs. Chicago Post.

Toledo Blade, May 26, 1897:

The Chicago Post takes Secretary Sherman to task for what it calls "the slipshod colloquialism" of his despatch to Ambassador Hay, conveying the President's congratulations to Queen Victoria "upon the celebration of her 79th birthday." The Post contends that a person can have but one "birthday," and that the despatch should have read, "the 78th anniversary of her birthday."

The Post gives too narrow a meaning to the word "birthday." It restricts it to the day of one's birth. Common usage extends its meaning to embrace also the successive anniversaries of that event. The Standard Dictionary is good authority, and it gives the word two meanings: "1.—The anniversary of one's birth; as, to-day is my birthday; his 70th birthday. 2.—The day of one's birth." This usage is supported by all leading lexicographers. Secretary Sherman's despatch was correct.

U. S. General Appraisers.

The United States Board of General Appraisers at New York are making good use of the Standard Dictionary, from which they cite freely in rendering their decisions. We quote from their decision on *kipskins* (G. A. Report, 3589):

"The Standard Dictionary defines a 'kip' as (1) 'The untanned skin of a calf older than is usual for killing for veal; (2) the untanned skin or hide of an adult of any small breed of cattle; (3) leather made from a kipskin'; and 'calf,' 'the young of the cow or other bovine ruminant, usually when under a year old'; 'calfskin,' 'the skin of the calf, or leather made from it.'"

"Upon the evidence in this case we find that the commercial designation and character of the skins under consideration is not established as differing from the popular designation of the same. Paragraph 340 provides for bend or belting leather and leather not specially provided for in the act, while paragraph 341 provides for calfskins and 'other skins.'"

"All the witnesses designate the merchandise as tanned skins, and if the same is not calfskins, but distinctively known as kipskins, it is provided for at 20 per cent. in paragraph 341.

"The protests are overruled and the several decisions of the collector affirmed."

Standard in U. S. District Court.

CHINESE LABORERS—DEPORTATION—United States v. Sun, 76 Federal Report, page 450.—Application was made in the United States district court for the district of Vermont for an order of deportation against Suey Sun, as an unregistered Chinese laborer. The court rendered its decision November 2, 1896, and denied the order asked for.

The opinion of said court was delivered by District Judge Wheeler, and reads as follows:

"The question here is whether the respondent is a Chinese laborer, within the meaning of the registration and deportation acts of 1892 and 1893 (27 Stat., 25; 28 Stat., 7). According to what is shown here, he was and is a member of the trading firm of Lung Kee & Co., consisting of 13 partners, at 24 Pell Street, New York, in which he has an interest of \$1,000, and of whom nine, including the respondent, live at the store, and he does the housework for

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them, and in spare time packs goods for shipment. He is urged to be a laborer on account of these household services. In the Standard Dictionary the definition of 'laborer' excludes domestic service. These services for the household of partners seem to be essentially domestic in their nature, and not for the hire that is associated with the occupation of laborers as such. Order of deportation denied, and respondent discharged."

Wheelmen and Sidewalks.

IS A BICYCLE A VEHICLE?

New York Times, June 18, 1897:

Section No. 209 of the Revised City Ordinances says:

"No person shall drive or back or load any horse or cart or other wheel carriage on the footpath or sidewalk of any street under a penalty of \$5 fine for each offense."

The Standard Dictionary gives these definitions:

Bicycle: A two-wheeled vehicle, &c.

Carriage: A wheeled vehicle, &c.

Vehicle: A mechanism or contrivance fitted with wheels or runners for carrying something, as a carriage, &c.

The definitions appear to show that a bicycle is a carriage, and that under the ordinance quoted any one riding a bicycle on the sidewalk or footpath is liable to a penalty of \$5 for each offense.

On Wednesday shortly before noon Policeman Isaac Werner of the mounted squad saw Mrs. Anna C. Ball riding a bicycle on the sidewalk or footpath (there is no flagging there) of Jerome Avenue.

In the Morrisania Court Magistrate Simms said that no law is violated by any one who rides a bicycle on the sidewalk. So he discharged Mrs. Ball.

The police were disgusted. It was the first time any of the City Magistrates had taken such a stand, and they could not understand it.

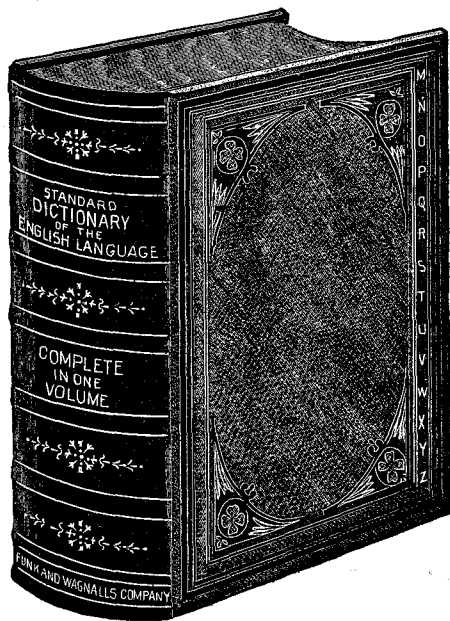
When asked the reasons for his decision, Magistrate Simms quoted Section 209 of the city ordinances, and said a bicycle is not a carriage.

Deputy Chief of Police Cortwright smiled when asked what effect Magistrate Simms's decision would have on the instructions given to the police to permit no riding on the sidewalks. "I don't think the decision will trouble the police much," he said. "The ordinance distinctly declares no person shall take a wheeled carriage on the sidewalks or footpaths, and there is no doubt that a bicycle is a wheeled carriage." Clerk Ten Eyck, of the Board of Aldermen, said: "Section 209 of the ordinance covers the case exactly. No one can compel a Magistrate to know the full meaning of the word 'carriage,' but ignorance has never been considered a valid excuse under the law. And dictionaries are cheap."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RECORD OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

FROM Washington correspondence of the *New York Journal of Commerce* we reproduce the following review of the work of the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, ending July 24:

"The extraordinary session of Congress, which has just closed, was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office on the steps of the Capitol. It met in pursuance of his proclamation at noon on March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both Houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiencies in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last Administration, and urged Congress promptly to correct the then existing condition by passing a tariff bill that would supply ample revenues for the support of the Government and the liquidation of the public debt. No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message, and the tariff bill has been the all-absorbing feature of the session. The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the preceding House had been at work throughout the short session, which ended March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill which was to be submitted at the extra session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the House by the ways and means committee, and thirteen days later, March 31, 1897, it passed the House. It went to the Senate, was referred to the committee on finance, and the Republican members of that committee spent a month and three days in its consideration and in preparing the amendments, which were submitted to the Senate May 4. Its consideration was begun in the Senate May 7, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the Senate with 872 amendments. The bill then went to conference, where, after a ten days' struggle, on July 17, a complete agreement was reached by which the Senate receded from 118 amendments and the House from 511. The others, 243 in number, were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the House July 19 at the conclusion of twelve hours of continuous debate. The report was

taken up in the Senate July 20 and adopted Saturday, July 24. The tariff bill was signed by the President the same day.

"Congress did not devote its attention entirely to the tariff, tho it did subordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4 last in themselves would have compelled President McKinley to call Congress in extra session, even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed. Those appropriation bills were the sundry civil, the agricultural, the Indian, and the general deficiency. These bills were introduced and passed by the House in the identical form in which they existed at the time of their failure of enactment in law at the preceding Congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the Senate, and when they finally became laws contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance. The general deficiency carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated \$25,000 to defray preliminary expenses, and appropriated \$150,000 for a new immigrant station at New York to replace the one destroyed by fire. By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor-plate for the three new battle-ships to \$300 per ton. In case the Secretary of the Navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized by this provision to take steps to establish a government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing this authority, he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings, and machinery suitable for the factory; advertise for proposals and report to Congress at its next session.

"The question of opening to entry the rich Gilsonite deposits in the Uncompahgre reservation in Utah was also compromised by opening such agricultural lands as have not been allotted to the Uncompahgre Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry, but reserving to the United States title in all lands containing Gilsonite asphalt or other like substances.

"In the sundry civil bill the most important new provision was that suspending the order of President Cleveland setting aside about 21,000,000 acres as forest reservations. The law also includes a general scheme of legislation for the government and protection of the forest reservations of the country. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the President; \$200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers; a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport supplies contributed for the relief of the poor and famishing in India, and \$50,000 were appropriated for the entertainment and expenses of the delegates to the Universal Postal Congress which met in Washington. The only extensive pieces of general legislation enacted by this Congress, except the tariff bill, were the laws to prevent collisions at sea and to place in force regulations to prevent collisions upon certain harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States, and the bill authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties on foreign vessels and commerce.

"The Senate, not being confined as to the scope of its legislation, dealt with a number of important subjects both in and out of executive session. One of these, which attracted world-wide attention, was the general arbitration treaty negotiated with Great Britain. After exhaustive consideration, despite the great pressure brought to bear upon the Senate by religious and commercial bodies throughout the country, the Senate rejected the treaty. The Hawaiian treaty of annexation, negotiated by President McKinley, was still unacted upon when Congress adjourned. In open session, after much debate, the Senate passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, a bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, and the 'free-homes bill.' But none of these important questions received consideration in the House." [The Senate debated but failed to take action upon the important question of foreclosure and sale of the Pacific railroads now in the courts.]

PRESIDENT ANDREWS'S RESIGNATION FROM BROWN UNIVERSITY.

THE differences between President E. B. Andrews and the board of trustees of Brown University [see LITERARY DIGEST, July 10] culminated in Dr. Andrews's resignation July 17, and it is reported that Dr. Andrews will become president of "The Cosmopolitan University," a correspondence school backed by John Brisben Walker of *The Cosmopolitan* magazine, New York. The severity of newspaper criticism directed against both the trustees of Brown and Dr. Andrews is remarkable. Circumstances of the case have been indisputably set forth in the correspondence between a committee of the corporation and Dr. Andrews. The committee explain their appointment, "to confer with the president in regard to the interests of the university," as follows:

"The resolution [for appointment] was passed after remarks from several members of the corporation, showing more specifically the reason for it. The makers of these remarks expressed the highest appreciation of the services rendered by the president in increasing and diversifying the educational facilities and efficiency of the university and in multiplying the number of the students resorting to it, and at the same time professed for him personally the warmest admiration and regard. They signified a wish for a change in only one particular, having reference to his views upon a question which constituted a leading issue in the recent Presidential election, and which is still predominant in national politics—namely, that of the free coinage of silver as legal tender at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold.

"They considered that the views of the president, as made public by him from time to time, favored a resumption of such coinage, and expressed the belief that these views were so contrary to the views generally held by the friends of the university that the university had already lost gifts and legacies which would otherwise have come or have been assured to it, and that without a change it would in the future fail to receive the pecuniary support which is requisite to enable it to prosecute with success the grand work on which it has entered.

"The change hoped for by them, they proceed to explain, is not a renunciation of these views, as honestly entertained by him, but a forbearance, out of regard for the interests of the university, to promulgate them, especially when to promulgate them will appeal most strongly to the passions and prejudices of the public. The subscribers understand that it was in pursuance of this hope that the resolution appointing them a committee to confer with the president was passed, and passed, too, it may be added, without a single dissenting voice or vote."

Dr. Andrews replied:

"Believing that, however much I might desire to do so, I should find myself unable to meet the wishes of the corporation as explained by the special committee officially appointed to confer with me on the interests of the university, without surrendering that reasonable liberty of utterance which my predecessors, my faculty, colleagues, and myself have hitherto enjoyed, and in the absence of which the most ample endowment for an educational institution would have but little worth, I respectfully resign the presidency of the university and also my professorship therein, to take effect not later than the first day of the approaching September. I regret the brevity of the intervening time, but am acting at the earliest possible moment after securing an interview with the committee.

"Thanking you, gentlemen, and all the other members of the corporation for the good-will toward me personally, which has been expressed in so many ways, and cherishing the best wishes for the prosperity of the university, I am, yours, with sincere esteem."

The character and amount of comment on the incident are astonishing; the differences of opinion reflected in New England papers possessing peculiar interest.

Evidence of Courage.—"In the face of many threats and dire forebodings of evil, the trustees of Brown University have had the courage to ask Dr. Andrews to forbear advocating in public the depreciation of the national currency. He has promptly rec-

ognized the incongruity of his position and severed his connection with the college. The whole Populistic press and platform of the country now have an opportunity, which they will doubtless improve, to hurl their thunderbolts against the old-fashioned but sound ideas of those responsible for the government of this institution of learning. The reverend gentleman who retires is also free to accept a high position among the councilors of Bryan and to become, with G. Fred Williams of Massachusetts, a martyr to the cause of 16 to 1."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence, R. I.

Wealth and Orthodoxy.—"There are two kinds of people who justify the action of the trustees of Brown University in the case of President Andrews. One of these represents a class which sincerely holds that wealth should control in this country alike in government and in seats of learning. It is so accustomed to the deference paid to wealth as to be impatient of any obstacle in the way of wealth gaining its ends, and it is particularly intolerant of any position taken by educated men on practical questions that does not conform to its own. The other class are more thoughtful, and as a rule broader-minded, but they are equally uncharitable to those who differ from them in opinion. Theoretically they hold to a large degree of independence in the individual, but in practice they are almost as exacting toward those who do not agree with them as the others. The first class are at least consistent; the second are grossly inconsistent. The first do not claim to favor free opinion; the second, while professing to favor it, abandon their ground when free opinion conflicts with their own opinions. They are the lineal descendants of the men devoted to orthodoxy, but who insist that orthodoxy shall be their doxy. In their minds it is a sin to interfere with freedom of thought except when such freedom comes in conflict with their own views. Their vaunted devotion to principle fails lamentably under the test of trial."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Presidential Responsibilities.—"A college president has the right to think and say what he pleases? Yes, but he has no right to promulgate views of such a character as to react against the interests of the college of which he is in charge. When it becomes clear that his active championship of a political issue is inflicting irretrievable injury upon the institution of which he is the head, it is time for him to consider whether he is not purchasing the right of utterance at somewhat too high a cost. The free-silver question is both a moral and a political issue. Most of the men who send their sons to Brown University, or give money to endow professorships and scholarships there, probably have views which are directly opposed to those of President Andrews. It would not be strange if they shrank from building up an institution, the head of which was zealous in propagating views which they believed to be morally and politically wrong. When their feeling in this matter became apparent, it seems to us that the choice between an active political propaganda and the interests of the university ought not to have been a difficult one."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

The Almighty Dollar.—"The duty of the college president is far enough removed from that which was supposed to attach to the office where he spends his time chasing the dollar. When the dollar turns about and chases him, routs him out of office, and demonstrates its complete supremacy over loyalty, enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, culture, and refinement, then it is time for sober-minded people to stop and think.

"The removal of President Andrews of Brown University will surely set them thinking. The correspondence shows that it was a removal; no other word fits the case. It was wear a muzzle to please the millionaire—or get out. Self-respectfully he chose the latter course.

"For the last quarter-century the average college president has been devoting the most and the best of his time to seeing how he could get the money of the millionaire. It would prove a mighty interesting course in economics and in morals if those educated and perceptive instructors, heads of the great institutions of learning, would now devote a few years to seeing how the millionaires themselves got their money and to enlighten the youth of the land on the subject.

"This, we venture to say, would do a good that would many times outbalance any harm that President Andrews might do with his silver fallacies. The sycophantic course of some college promoters toward men who would have become rich by methods that are without justification has been a big factor in the demor-

alization that now prevails."—*The Courant (Rep.)*, Hartford, Conn.

A Tactical Mistake.—"We do not think Brown University will be much helped by this weak effort on the part of the trustees to avoid saying to this agent of free silverism what they really thought of him. If they had come out man-fashion and told him that in their judgment no institution of learning that tolerated such a man as he at its head could or ought to expect to receive endowments from anybody, they would have strengthened their university and have greatly improved their own personal relation with the question at issue."—*The Times (Nat. Dem.)*, Hartford, Conn.

Shades of Roger Williams!—"Mr. Andrews's original crime was that he believed in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; his mistake consisted in publicly asserting his belief. Had he kept the portentous secret quietly to himself, and sneaked into the polls and stealthily deposited his vote for Bryan and Sewall, all would have been well, the corporation of Brown would still retain his position as president of that exalted institution of enlightenment. But Mr. Andrews was foolish enough to privately proclaim his conversion to the unutterable amazement and financial demoralization of the institution of which he was the head. He was implored by his associates to keep his silver secret to himself, but he treated their protestations with disdain. He was sufficiently short-sighted to maintain that the chief function of a modern American university was the cultivation of independent thought and the free and unlimited expression of the same, whereas the corporation under which he served held the more advanced belief that its only proper concern was the cultivation of rich and benevolent gentlemen whose opinions coincided with its own. President Andrews was recently informed that he was emphatically a losing investment for the university, and that he must either restrain his enthusiasm or resign. He foolishly declined to abjure his economic ideas, or to give up the conversion of his countrymen; and has gracefully severed his connection with the institution whose chief distinction during the past few years was the fact that E. Benjamin Andrews was its head. It is too bad that the corporation did not accompany its statement with an ethical disquisition in the true Roger Williams style, justifying its course. Such a document would be largely interesting reading."—*The News (Dem.)*, New Haven, Conn.

"The enforced resignation of E. B. Andrews from the presidency of Brown University, because of his well-known views in approval of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, is one of the most scandalous abuses of power it has been our misfortune to chronicle since it became our lifework to comment upon public men and current acts. It strikes a blow at the liberty of conscience, at freedom of debate, and at the essential principles of cooperation which lie at the foundation of our republican form of government. It tends to stifle education in its own atmosphere of research and study. It takes scholarship by the throat and reduces it to slavery. . . . Brown should pray, and pray fervently, to be spared from its friends."—*The Register (Nat. Dem.)*, New Haven.

A Peculiar Situation.—"President Andrews was at liberty to instruct the largest possible number of pupils, and as the attendance at the college has swelled remarkably under his management, it must have been taken for granted that he would continue to do that very thing. And yet, this instruction must be sound or unsound. If the former, voters ought to have the benefit of it; if the latter, it is suited to nobody. It is this fact which makes the situation peculiar. Nevertheless, it can not be denied that it is a condition rather than a theory which confronts the trustees.

"The university must have funds. Its friends, not being in accord with President Andrews's convictions on an important matter affecting the welfare of the nation, decline to come to its support. It is easy to comprehend President Andrews's position. He can not change his mind as he changes his clothes and he does not propose to be dumb. He has no alternative except to take himself out of the way and seek some other field of usefulness. It is not so easy to explain the position of the trustees. They appear to be between the Evil One and the deep sea."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Fall River, Mass.

Dr. Andrews's Offense.—"The more the Andrews's case is considered the more shameful does it appear. Let us recall, for

a moment, the exact extent of Dr. Andrews's offending. The facts are that he has never made a public speech or presided over a public meeting or in any way taken public action in behalf of the free coinage of silver. During the last Presidential campaign friends and former students of Brown University sought his views in a confidential way by private correspondence, and to several of these persons he frankly expressed them, the result being in one or two cases that his answers were published by the persons receiving them. That this was the extent of Dr. Andrews's 'political activity' is proved by a statement of Chief Justice Durfee of Rhode Island, who was a member of the special committee appointed by the trustees to confer with the president upon his return from Europe. Says Justice Durfee:

"In the course of the conference he admitted that he didn't think it was expedient for him to make known his views on the silver question in a public way, but he couldn't refrain from it with his personal friends. The committee told him they didn't care to report if he practically agreed to what the corporation desired. We thought the difficulty could be remedied if, in communicating with his friends, he should take some steps so that his friends shouldn't immediately turn over his letters for use in a political way. A previous communication had been made use of in that way, and it was felt that some precautions should be taken."

The direct issue, therefore, as finally narrowed down, amounted to this: That Dr. Andrews, in answering requests from personal friends for his views on public questions, should extract a promise from his correspondents not to let any one else know what he thought; and above all, not to allow his opinions to become public property through the newspapers. 'I think so and so on the question you refer to, but in the name of heaven and Brown University keep it dark'—such was the position the committee invited the president to assume.

"Even if one concedes that because of his views on the silver question the relation between Dr. Andrews and the university should cease, it is clear enough that the committee, in approaching the president in this manner, invited the severest criticism. It is amazing that a body of respectable men should deliberately ask another man of unimpeachable character and high attainments to muzzle himself, to deny himself the common privilege of free speech."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

CONFLICT OF COURTS OVER THREE-CENT FARES IN INDIANAPOLIS.

JUDGE J. W. SHOWALTER of the Seventh United States circuit court refuses to dissolve an injunction granted against the enforcement of a three-cent-fare law made applicable to the Indianapolis street-railways by the state legislature of Indiana, altho the supreme court of the State has decided that the law is valid. The far-reaching questions raised [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 8, June 26] will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication. Meanwhile the effect of the circuit court's decision—based on an alleged impairment of a contract between the city and the street-railway company—is to continue the collection of five-cent fares.

Can Franchise Rates be Altered?—"Judge Showalter of the federal bench has again held adversely to the people in the Indianapolis street-railway case. It will be remembered that Judge Showalter some time ago declared unconstitutional the act of the Indiana legislature making the fare on street-railways in Indianapolis three cents. The reason given at the time was that the act was special legislation and therefore prohibited by the constitution of Indiana. But the supreme court of Indiana by unanimous decision held that the act was not special legislation within the meaning and prohibition of the Indiana constitution. The Indiana supreme court also held that the act in question was a valid exercise of the police power and not in conflict with the provision of the federal Constitution relating to contracts.

"As it is customary for federal judges to follow the rulings of state supreme courts on points relating to state constitutions, and as Judge Showalter's decision was based on the Indiana constitution, he was asked to dissolve the injunction he had granted against the enforcement of the three-cent-fare law in Indianapolis. This request the judge has refused. But he has changed his position from that advanced in support of his original decision. He now holds that the act in question is in violation of the provision of the federal Constitution relating to contracts, and

therefore void. He says the franchise of the Indianapolis street-railroad company giving it the right to charge a five-cent fare is a contract and can not be abrogated by legislative action.

"This raises a point of great importance to the people of nearly every municipality in the country. The case will be appealed and the Supreme Court of the United States will be called upon to decide specifically whether rates of fare can be altered by the governing authorities after having been once stipulated in the franchise. If rates can be so altered, Chicago will still have hope of remedy at some later day, even if the city council shall pass ordinances making unwarranted concessions to the street-railway companies, as empowered to do by the Allen law. If rates can not be altered, it would be well to know the truth early, so that reasonable terms may be secured by the people and their representatives when the street-railway companies of Chicago ask the city council for a renewal of their franchises for a term of fifty years. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court of the United States will be asked for an early decision on the matter in controversy."—*The Record, Chicago*.

Vested Rights.—"Judge Showalter holds that where a contract is involved and the meaning of it depends on the construction of a state statute or constitution, a decision by the supreme court of that State, made after rights have arisen under the contract, is not final, but is reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"It is stipulated in the charter of the street-railway company that the company should not charge more than five-cents fare. Judge Showalter holds that 'subject to this the right to fix the fare was vested in the corporation, and this right can not be modified' otherwise than as provided for in the act of the legislature under which the corporation was organized.

"The act in question allows the company to operate cars after it has accepted the conditions which the city may impose, but provides further that 'this act may be amended or repealed at the discretion of the legislature.' The supreme court of Indiana holds that the act has been amended without a violation of any of the provisions against special legislation.

"This would seem to justify the act of the legislature which is now being tested, but Judge Showalter in a very lengthy decision argues to show that the act is unconstitutional."—*The Journal, Atlanta*.

The Contract Theory.—"The contract theory is amplified at great length, and tho it is admitted that the contract itself confers on the State the power to amend or repeal it, Judge Showalter contends that the three-cent-fare law is not a proper amendment because it is local and special legislation, and so would, if made a part of the general street-railroad statute—which is the contract—make that statute local and special.

"A consideration of this contract theory will reveal some queer possibilities. Under its charter, as the judge shows, the directors of the Citizens' Company are given the power to fix fares. Having this power, what right, then, had the city to limit fares to five cents? Judge Woods held that the city had no right to limit the term of the company's occupancy of the streets, because the State had conferred on the company a perpetual franchise, which could only be limited or repealed by the power granting it. Now the power to fix fares is vested in the directors of the corporation by the State. How can it, under the ruling of Judge Woods, be limited or abridged by the city? The fact that the corporation consented to the limitation is not important. It also consented to the time limitation. It seems to us that under the ruling of Judge Woods, the company has rights both as to term and as to fares, which it can not surrender and which the city can not deny or abridge.

"But Judge Showalter admits that the State has the power to amend or repeal this contract. He could not well help admitting it, for the right is reserved in the charter. But he insists that it has not gone about it in the right way. . . . That the legislature had the power to repeal the original act is clear. It reserved the right to repeal as well as to amend. Might not the three-cent-fare law be regarded as a repealing act?"—*The News, Indianapolis*.

"The case is an unusual one, and furnishes a basis for interesting speculation. A state court elected by the people decides in favor of low fares, while a federal judge, appointed by a President, decides against them. It may be argued on one hand that

the state court is in closer touch with the people and that its opinions are influenced by public necessity, while the federal court has no sympathy with reform measures calculated to free the people from the grasp of natural monopolies. On the other hand, it may be urged that the state court is playing for popularity, and that the federal judge, having a life tenure of office, would be less liable to twist the law in order to make political capital for himself."—*The News, Detroit*.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CURRENCY REFORM.

FOLLOWING the assured passage of the new tariff bill, on the last day of the extra session, President McKinley sent a special message to Congress recommending the appointment of a non-partizan commission on currency reform. The House promptly passed a bill to establish such a commission, but the Senate, by referring the message to the finance committee, defeated the project. The President's special message read:

"In my message convening the Congress in extraordinary session, I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the Government. I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the Government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, and awaits executive action. Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to an easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and imperil a safe balance in the treasury."

"Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world. The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now with less expense to the Government and the people.

"The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by Congress in this direction, to revise our currency laws and remove them from partizan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from twenty-nine States and Territories, was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two days' session and convention recommended to Congress the appointment of a monetary commission.

"I recommend this report to the consideration of Congress. The authors of the report recommend a commission 'to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects, and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor.'

"This subject should receive the attention of Congress at its special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session.

"I therefore urgently recommend that a special commission be created, non-partizan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command the confidence of Congress and the country because of their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient, and to report their conclusions on or before the first day of November next, in order that the same may be transmitted by me to Congress for its consideration at its first regular session.

"It is to be hoped that the report thus made will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of Congress. At all events, such a report can not fail to be of value to the executive branch of the Government, as well as to those charged with public legislation and greatly to assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance."

The commission plan having failed to secure immediate congressional indorsement, attention is turned more sharply to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, through whom the intentions of the Administration are expected to be made manifest. In an address to business men of Boston three days after the adjournment of Congress Secretary Gage said:

"The administrative branch of the Government will not sleep

nor rest inactive. Its influence has been and will be for prompt and judicious action. The evidence of this fact is fresh at hand in the message just now submitted to Congress by the President, from which I quote. . . . But the Administration can not make laws. It can only execute them after they are made. It is then to the legislative body that your thoughtful attention is to be given, if you desire financial reform. Your Senators and Representatives will not consciously antagonize your well-considered desires, but they must be informed and constantly reminded of what it is that you demand. . . .

"What is it that ought to be done to give security and protection to the future? To this there are many answers, and to every answer many objectors. We have indeed a delicate and difficult problem to solve, the difficulty being aggravated by the fact that ignorance, prejudice, and passion enter in to complicate and vex the solution. This is one of the penalties which popular government must pay in return for its multifarious and eminent benefits. With these drawbacks we can, nevertheless, with patience, find our way.

"The recommendation of the President for a commission was admirable in this, that it suggested a way by which a body of well-trained and thoughtful men could be provided to consider at leisure, without distraction from other pressing themes, the important subject of currency and banking reforms. It at the same time opened a forum to which could be admitted every contributive suggestion from all classes and conditions of men. And if there is anything dear to an American heart it is the privilege of having his say. Give him his say in court, let his argument be heard, and then if the jury is against him he rests satisfied. To these incidental moral advantages may be added the reasonable expectation that the commission would have been able to gather in most valuable information, and finally to formulate wise recommendations worthy of early and favorable consideration by Congress at the regular session next winter. That the bill, which passed the House with promptness, failed of recognition in the Senate may be a matter of regret, but not one for discouragement. What might have been accomplished through a commission may be achieved without one.

"Nor ought we to speak or think unkindly of a body which has so assiduously toiled in the work of a new body of law concerning a matter so charged with conflicting opinions and opposing interests as is any tariff act. The two questions before the country in the last political campaign were the tariff and currency. One of them is already settled. . . . The responsible party in power having successfully covered this one important issue may be safely trusted to care equally well for the other. On the financial side there is really no pressing need for haste. There is certainly no immediate occasion for anxiety. With ample reserves in the public treasury, with financial centers in a full supply of loanable funds, with interest invitingly low, with crop prospects most promising and a good market favorably assured, with new mineral resources coming into view, with a territorial area sufficient to carry its present population many times multiplied, with a people advancing in the elements of intelligence and character, who dare indulge in doleful forecasts?"

Republican papers report that Secretary Gage is getting information by means of confidential circulars from financial interests in all sections of the country in order to formulate measures for the consideration of Congress at the regular session. The *Chicago Times-Herald*, which is a recognized authority on administration matters, says editorially:

"As was expected, Congress adjourned without action by the Senate on the President's currency-reform message. The consequence is that there will be no authorized monetary commission, tho it is not unlikely that the executive committee of the Indianapolis conference will carry out its original plan of appointing a commission on its own account.

"As the readers of *The Times-Herald* very well know, this paper has never greatly commended reform by commission, and we therefore do not look upon the loss of this commission as serious. The Administration may be trusted. The tone of the President's currency message is a thousand times more assuring to the country than would be the creation of the commission. There is not much said, for the purpose of the message was to give effect to the desires of the Indianapolis conference, a body of business men that represented the true business interests of the

country. But the President shows very clearly in what he says that he is fully alive to the needs of the hour:

"The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now, with less expense to the Government and the people."

"What is the expense to the Government of maintaining the greenback and treasury-note system? It is that caused by the maintenance of the gold reserve, which during the late Administration added \$268,000,000 to the national indebtedness without any compensating gain. That enormous sum of money was used, in part at least, to redeem government notes, which were not canceled when redeemed, but still remain a government indebtedness. This is what constitutes the expense to the Government—idle, useless, and futile.

"What constitutes the expense to the people in addition to this? The indirect loss and uncertainties in business, the constant alarm about the stability of the currency, killing enterprise, disturbing values, and bringing on financial depression. All this we have seen in the last five years, and the loss has been incalculable.

"This is what the President means when he speaks of the expense of our present system to the Government and the people.

"Appreciating the problem before it, the Administration will now bring forward its own measure of reform at the December session, and the country may rest assured that it will be moderate and conservative in its tenor. Simplicity and practicability will be the ends aimed at, and no all-embracing effort to provide against every monetary contingency will be attempted.

"It is not a difficult problem when regarded from a common-sense point of view, and when it is solved by the Administration, as it will be, we will all wonder that we have so long submitted to and suffered from our present unreasonable and dangerous system."

The President Did His Duty.—"With sagacious, courageous fidelity to an explicit and mandatory provision of the Constitution and to the needs of the country, he did what his official obligations required him to do, and that he did it despite of senatorial opposition and mere political expediency is to his infinite credit, not to his discredit. The pretence of Senator Aldrich and his friends that they feared if the currency bill became law the President would pack the commission with the supporters of free-silver coinage is a false pretence, which has nothing to sustain it. It was a pure invention and an insulting reflection upon the sincerity of the President—an invention born of senatorial cowardice, mendacity, and expediency. It is one, however, which will neither relieve the Republican Senators from the responsibility of defeating the currency commission bill nor injure the President in the high estimation in which the country holds him. The simple truth, and it is generally recognized to be the truth, is that the President did his duty, and that the Senate refused to do its duty in respect to a measure of vital public importance. The country is quite intelligent and just enough to decide between him and the Senate, and it is not he, but it, that need fear the popular verdict."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

No Occasion or Excuse for a Commission.—"The suggestion of such a commission involved an implication characteristically Mugwumpian. It is that our popular Government is not to be trusted, and should be turned over to Mugwump bosses. The people of the United States, however, do not feel the need of that sort of bossing. They prefer to trust the business of Government to the men they elect to attend to it, and not to any little knot of money-changers Mr. Gage may select. If they have read history they know that rarely has a great financier come from out of the banking community.

"The currency question is already settled far more advantageously to the public interest than it could be settled by such bankers. The currency issues of the Government are all as good as gold. So long as the note is a government note, every man is satisfied with it. It is good throughout the Union, and of the same value everywhere. It is as sound as the republic. The republic's credit is behind it. Banks may prefer to issue the notes, but the people prefer to have their money issued by the Government. There is no occasion for a currency commission. There is no excuse for its appointment, and Congress was wise in adjourning without having provided for it."—*The Sun (McKinley Ind.), New York.*

Greenback Retirement.—"It seems proper to conclude that the President has not merely failed, but has distinctly refused at present to give countenance to the plan for retiring greenbacks which has been so zealously urged upon his attention. He has at least perceived that he can not with wisdom or safety countenance at this time a measure which, in any form as yet submitted, a large number of his supporters and of the sound-money advocates in the country decline to approve. Presumably a plan will be prepared by the Administration and submitted to Congress, and it will indicate how far, if at all, it is proposed to go in that direction, and with what safeguards and compensations. Without such qualifying and saving provisions, no plan to substitute bank-notes for United States notes appears to have a chance of success."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

The Currency-Message Fiasco.—"When President McKinley sent his currency-commission message to an expiring Congress, and especially to an almost evenly divided Senate, sick and tired of struggling with the tariff mess through weeks of Washington summer heat, he knew, of course, that it would not be acted upon. There was only one thing which might have prevented an act so obviously futile in respect of immediate effectiveness from being a laughable exhibition of weakness. That was for the message itself to be so strong, clear, firm, and impressive as to exercise an influence upon public opinion and thus work as a leaven during the congressional recess. In every one of these qualities, the message is painfully deficient. It has the hollow sound of a declaration extorted from a shrinking or vacillating person, and emitted as a mere matter of form in pursuance of some pledge from the fulfilment of which its author can not conveniently escape. It has neither the note of sincerity, nor of courage, nor even of intelligence."—*The News (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

Country Wants Repose.—"We can not think it is good policy to fire a blank cartridge. Nothing comes of it—no good beyond attesting the fidelity of the President to the idea of placing the currency on the highest and best basis, which his true friends have never doubted; and probably no harm beyond the temporary impression and possible loss of force which follow a movement without results. With the passage of the tariff the country wants rest. It wants repose from agitation. It wants to address its entire energies to recuperation from its losses and distress. And since the Senate would not adopt or even consider the President's recommendation without renewing agitation, the relief is obtained by burying it in committee."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"Evidently, the Administration has no scheme of currency reform, or, at least, none to which it is willing to publicly bind itself. We fancy that President McKinley is inclined to opportunist tactics. He wishes to find out what, if anything, can be accomplished in Congress, and how far the Republican Party is willing to go on the matter. In other words, he wishes to form a practicable plan, and Secretary Gage is loyally disposed to follow his chief on the question."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Issue Made Plain.—"The President has made the issue of the fall campaigns plain. It is the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, acting independently, or the English gold standard and bank rule. The people must decide which they will have—the despotism of the gold standard or a government of the people. We are thankful to President McKinley for stating, before the fall elections are held, just how he stands on this subject. His indorsement of the proceedings of the Indianapolis convention is as strong a declaration in favor of the English gold standard as the English language will permit. A vote for the Republican Party under these circumstances is a vote for the gold standard and bank rule. A vote against the Republican Party is a vote for the coinage laws of the better days of the republic. The people must decide the momentous issue."—*The Silver Knight and Watchman*, Washington, D. C.

Work of Proposed Indianapolis Commission.—"It has been openly charged, and we have never seen the charge denied, that the Senate could not act on the money question because the Republican leaders had entered into a 'deal' with the free-silver Senators to oppose any financial legislation if the free-silverites would allow the tariff bill to pass. Is the bargain with the silverites still in force, or did it expire with the extra session? We are

glad to know that Mr. Hanna's committee is now ready to go to work. It is worth something to have it finally convinced that nothing is to be expected from Congress except as pressure is put on it from outside. . . . It is to be hoped that the sad experience of currency reformers at Washington will impress on them the importance of relying to a great extent upon themselves. A wisely devised plan of reform, backed by an unselfish and enlightened public opinion, can be forced through Congress, if only the reformers have the courage of their convictions."—*The News (Nat. Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

"It is possibly fortunate that Congress did adjourn without sending a currency-commission bill to the President. Now, the business commission can do its work and have ready in December a bill embodying what appears to it the best business solution of the problem. Then when Congress and its commission take up the question it will be possible to see just what concessions business has to make to politics. That there will be concessions we have not the slightest doubt. It will not be until the voters are prepared to abandon their demands for fiat money and for currency inflation that sound economic principles can govern the currency system."—*The Eagle (Ind.)*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOW THE 'NEW TARIFF DIFFERS FROM THE OLD.

A DISTINCT service is rendered to the general public by Charles A. Conant's description of "The Anatomy of the New Tariff" in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* for August. He explains several points of radical difference between the tariff of 1894 and the new law of July 24, 1897, which the newspaper reader desires to have clearly in mind. We quote as follows:

"The old tariff, known as the Wilson-Gorman law, was far from being a free-trade measure or satisfactory to the advocates of a revenue tariff. High duties were retained on the leading articles of textile manufacture, on metals, many chemicals, and other articles. The law contained, however, several important features which have been abandoned in the new tariff. The attempt was made in the act of 1894 to carry out the theory of relieving raw material of manufacture from duty and substituting simple duties according to value for those levied by the pound or square yard. The new law repudiates both these principles. Wool, flax, lumber, hides of cattle, and many chemicals which have been free of duty for the past three years now go back upon the dutiable list.

"The doctrine of free raw materials is based upon the theory that important manufactures, like woollens, linens, and machinery, are enabled to compete freely in the markets of the world with the like products of other countries if they are not handicapped by a tax upon the materials which enter into their production. It is not the first amount of the tax only which is an important factor, in the opinion of the advocates of free raw materials, but the fact that it may be reduplicated many times to the consumer in the price of the finished article. The woolen manufacturer, for instance, who has to pay a duty of 40 per cent. upon his wool, finds that the importer has invested more money in the purchase and handling of the wool in the proportion of not less than 140 to 100, and that the importer not merely wants his 40 per cent. back, but the interest upon it, the increased insurance charges, and compensation for the increased risks of his larger investment. If his usual profit is 10 per cent., the charge which would have been 110 upon the original cost of the wool becomes 154 upon its cost, plus the duty. If the wool passes through several hands before reaching the manufacturer, the added charges, interest, and profits are several times multiplied. The result is to compel the manufacturer to make his selling price much higher than the original addition of the duty to the cost of the wool, since he has to have a reasonable profit upon his greatly increased investment. Manufacturers operating under such conditions are shut up to domestic markets and to prices artificially enhanced by the multiplication of the duties upon their raw materials.

"This is the theory of free raw materials as expounded by its advocates. The protectionists, however, hold that it is quite as

necessary to develop the production of wool, flax, lumber, hides, and cotton as it is to develop the manufacture of the articles into which they enter. The prosperity of the agricultural producer, in their opinion, is necessary to the prosperity of the manufacturer, and neither can be attained without adequate protection for each. For this reason, among others, the new tariff distinctly departs from the theory of free raw materials. Specific duties amounting to not less than 40 or 50 per cent. are imposed upon wool, \$20 per ton on hemp and tow of flax, and 15 per cent. upon hides of cattle."

The new tariff substitutes specific for *ad-valorem* duties as a general policy, notably in chemical, glass, iron and steel, lumber, sugar, tobacco, agricultural, liquor, cotton, flax and jute, woolen, silk, paper, and sundries schedules. What this change means is thus described:

"*Ad-valorem* duties are levied according to value. A duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, for instance, will compel the payment of 20 cents upon an article valued at \$1, but of only 10 cents if the same article falls in price to 50 cents. The essential argument for the *ad-valorem* system of duties, as stated by Mr. Wilson in reporting the act of 1894 to the House, is that a specific duty, taxing 'according to kind, pound, weight, measure, or the like, without regard to value, always oppresses the less wealthy consumer and lightens the burden of his richer fellow citizen.' The specific system levies a duty of so much per pound or so much per yard, without regard to value. A pound of unbleached cotton cloth, for instance, not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, pays 1 cent per square yard under the new tariff, whether its value is 2 cents or 10 cents. It is obvious that the revenue is more certain in amount, with a given quantity of importations, under specific duties than under *ad-valorem* ones. A general fall of prices, or a fall upon a few important articles, means under the *ad-valorem* system a marked shrinkage in the revenue unless increased consumption and importation keep pace with the fall of prices. A striking instance of this is afforded by the tariff upon sugar which has been in force for the last three years. The value of sugar in 1893 was more than 3 cents per pound, and imports of 3,500,000,000 pounds were estimated to furnish a revenue of \$42,601,699 at the rate of 40 per cent. Sugar fell, from a variety of causes, after the enactment of the law, and the duties actually collected upon about 3,200,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1896 were only \$21,635,155. The price had fallen to 2.1 cents per pound, thereby making the rendering of the *ad-valorem* duty much less than was expected.

"The essential arguments made for the specific system rest not alone upon its certainty as a producer of revenue, but upon its prevention of fraudulent valuations at the custom-house and its more effective protection to domestic industries. A tariff which falls as prices fall has this striking defect from the protectionist point of view—that the protection becomes least in amount when foreign prices are the lowest and protection is most needed."

Mr. Conant points out that the principal effort under the new tariff to create an industry, after the fashion of the established tinplate industry, is in connection with the manufactures of flax, rates upon imported linens being made prohibitive. The culture of lemons, oranges, and other fruits is encouraged by high duties, and Californians secure higher duties on wines. The importance of the textile schedules is set forth as follows:

"One of the most important features of every tariff bill is the duties levied upon textiles and the raw materials which enter into them. The rates on these highly finished articles of manufacture run higher than on almost any other class of articles. The computations of the ways and means committee upon the House bill showed average *ad-valorem* rates of 54.14 per cent. on cotton goods, as compared with 43.75 per cent. under the Wilson law; 49.52 per cent. on manufactures of flax, as compared with 40.38 per cent.; 81.57 per cent. on wool and its products, as compared with 47.62 per cent.; and 53.89 per cent. on silk and silk goods, as compared with 46.96 per cent. These computations of the new rates are below the truth in some cases, because the committee made only a rough estimate of the new duties. The estimate prepared by the Senate showed many rates ranging close to 100 per cent. and one ranging as high as 171.15 per cent. in the Senate rate on woolen and worsted shawls. The high duties on

woolen goods are the result in large measure of the duties on raw wool. A portion of the duty on the goods, in other words, is intended as compensation for the duty on raw material, and it is only beyond 'the compensatory duties' that actual protection to the finished goods begins. What 'compensatory duties' are is probably not known to one man in ten who reads about the tariff. The writer has even had wool-growers ask what was meant by the phrase, notwithstanding the duties are directly applicable to the product of their raw material. These duties on goods are intended as a compensation to the manufacturer for the enhanced cost of his raw materials as compared with the cost under free raw materials. They have been a part of every recent tariff bill, except so far as the Wilson bill obviated their necessity by removing taxes from raw materials.

"The 'compensatory duties' on woolens are very heavy, and account for the high rates often cited under that schedule. To illustrate how the compensatory duties affect the matter, it is necessary to take only a single item, like woolen or worsted cloth valued at more than 40 cents, but not more than 50 cents per pound. The law of 1894 levied upon such cloth a general *ad-valorem* duty of 40 per cent. of its value. The House bill provided a rate per pound of four times the duty imposed upon one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition a duty of 15 cents per pound. This was not all, but an additional duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* was levied to equalize the rate in proportion to value. The first part of the duty, amounting to 44 cents per pound, constituted the compensatory duty. The remaining 15 cents, plus the *ad-valorem* duty, constituted the avowed protection afforded by the schedule.

"The transfer of wool from the free to the dutiable list is one of the crowning features of the new law from the protectionist standpoint. It has been strenuously demanded by the wool-growers of the far West ever since the crisis in 1893 and the fall in the value of sheep which followed. This fall in value has been destructive of the sheep herds, because it has not paid to breed largely, and many sheep have been sacrificed for mutton which might otherwise have been preserved as wool-producers. A table printed by Senator Mantle, of Montana, in his speech in the Senate on June 4, shows that the number of sheep in the United States has been declining since the enactment of the tariff of 1883. The number reported in 1884 was 50,626,626, which fell in 1889 to 42,599,079. There was then a revival, attributed by the friends of the McKinley law to its operation, which carried the number of sheep up to 47,273,553 on January 1, 1893. The decline again set in until the number was reduced on January 1, 1896, to 38,298,783 and, according to unofficial estimates, to 32,000,000 on January 1, 1897. It is to stimulate the culture of American sheep that the new wool schedule has been devised. It restores duties which average from 40 to 50 per cent., altho expressed in specific form, which come near being the highest ever levied upon raw wool. The rates upon clothing wool are 11 and 12 cents per pound, according to character, and rates upon carpet wool are 4 cents per pound for the cheaper and 7 cents per pound for the finer grades.

"The growing complication of modern protective tariffs is nowhere shown in a more striking manner than in the textile schedules. The tariff of 1883 gave 62 lines to the cotton schedule. This was expanded to nearly 150 lines in the McKinley law and to nearly 200 in the Wilson law. The new law introduces several new elements of complication which will extend its length still further. Silk goods, which filled 14 lines in the act of 1883, will fill more than 100 in the new law. The woolen schedule has always been complicated, and in all of the textile schedules it has become the modern plan to apply specific duties, which require the service of experts to enforce. The new silk schedule, for instance, provides for woven fabrics different rates when weighing less or more than one and one-third ounces per square yard, when containing 20 per cent., 30 per cent., or 45 per cent. of silk, whether the silk is in the gum or boiled off, and whether the goods are dyed or printed in the piece. All this complication of duties is thought to be necessary in order to distribute protection with an equal hand upon different grades of goods and in order to prevent injustice to honest importers by the undervaluations of dishonest ones under the system of duties based upon declared value. Every new industry adds an item to the free list or the dutiable list of the tariff, and the number of paragraphs has only been kept in restraint in recent years by the transfer of whole classes of small articles to the free list."

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS of the Trans-Mississippi Congress held at Salt Lake City, Utah, last month attract attention as showing phases of Western temper. The congress is a body of commercial delegates, and representatives were present from eighteen States and three Territories. Development of the natural resources of the West is the avowed object of the organization, mining, irrigation, and agricultural interests of all kinds being special topics of discussion. Resolutions were passed in favor of the addition of a Secretary of Mines and Mining to the President's cabinet, prompt construction of the Nicaragua Canal as an American enterprise, arbitration in labor troubles, development of the beet-sugar industry, Hawaiian annexation, recognition of Cuban independence, and foreclosure of Pacific Railroad liens as they come due; demanding "that the Government should adopt such measures as will secure to the patrons of the Pacific Railway the use of said roads upon the payment of rates which yield a reasonable return upon the present value of the roads measured by the cost of reproduction." The silver resolutions recite that the congress at six sessions has favored free coinage and proved a factor in arousing the nation to the importance of the question, and continue:

"Resolved, That we heartily commend the action of President McKinley in appointing a committee to try to secure an international agreement and most earnestly hope that success may crown their efforts. We further affirm that such efforts are proof of the failure of the gold standard to advance the interests and prosperity of the American people and of the fact that the restoration of bimetalism is almost universally demanded by them.

"Resolved, That while we favor the free coinage of gold and silver through international agreement at the ratio of 15½ or 16 to 1, if it can be secured, yet efforts in behalf of such an agreement afford no reason for the American people to cease their endeavors in behalf of independent bimetalism on the part of the United States; and this Congress places itself upon record as demanding the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be alike a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

W. J. Bryan, president of the congress for the year, spoke in favor of these resolutions against a minority report opposed to a declaration on this "political" question. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 244 to 46. Hugh Craig, of California, who opposed the resolutions, was elected president. He resigned the office, but the congress voted not to accept the resignation.

The Right Kind of Sectionalism.—"It should be the aim of each trans-Mississippi congress to awaken in the hearts of the people an appreciation of the magnitude of the problems so lightly discussed. When a population is greatly moved in behalf of a cause, the conventions it holds are not without influence. Stir up the people of the West to an appreciation of their duty to themselves and to their part of the Union, and they will impress the weight of their convictions upon the whole nation. We do not advocate a sectionalism which points toward disunion. That should be condemned by every patriotic citizen of the republic. But there is a sectionalism that is right and which would make the people of the West appreciate that they should stand together if they would wring from the nation that just consideration in framing national policies which is their due. Better let the Trans-Mississippi Congress work along this line than devote its time to the consideration of problems concerning which the sentiment of the West itself is not a unit. Better stir up the people than attempt to accomplish anything without such an awakening of Western interest."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.)*, Denver.

Good Accomplished.—"It was a splendid congress in every respect and it discussed many important questions. Without doubt the debate on the silver question was the most important, and the result of it was that the view of the vast majority of the people living in the trans-Mississippi region prevailed. Other questions received consideration and were given a prominence that could be given them in no other way. It is sometimes asked what good these congresses accomplish. It is true that they can

neither inaugurate, push, nor complete legislation; they can not do this, and make no pretension to, but they can give expression to the views of the people on questions of vital importance to them, and thereby create a public opinion that would not otherwise exist. They can advance the interests of the section of country from which the delegates come, and this without antagonizing those of sections of the country not represented. There is always one danger attending these congresses, which is, that they will enlarge their legitimate sphere and undertake to deal with questions that are political and outside their province. To do this would be to defeat their very object, which is the commercial benefit of the trans-Mississippi region. It would do this by bringing in dissension, while it is by united effort that the commercial interests of the section represented must be advanced. Hence there should be a strenuous effort always to avoid the introduction of politics into the congresses."—*The Herald (Dem.)*, Salt Lake City.

Province of the Congress.—"The office of the congress is to generate issues; to present questions for the consideration of the country. If they never reach that stage of progress in which they become party issues, they die a natural death. Of what value is a question raised in a congress when it never passes its topic stage? The country west of the Mississippi being rich in a mineral called silver, and that mineral having a commercial value, the question of fostering its production, of protecting that natural resource, is simply a natural topic. After it has been discussed until the promotion of the development of that resource has passed into a national issue, the congress has achieved a triumph. Its duties do not cease when the question it raises relating to the best interests of the country it represents has been fortunate enough to receive attention at the hands of the nation.

"The real question before a congress of the character being held in Salt Lake is, What do our people think upon subjects closely related to the industrial and commercial development of our Territory? If these questions have been taken up by the great national parties, they have achieved an augmented importance and vitality.

"If the Trans-Mississippi Congress is simply going to lay eggs and then disown the chickens hatched from them, its wisest course would be to cease laying eggs."—*From a Letter Editorially Indorsed by The Tribune (Ind.)*, Salt Lake City.

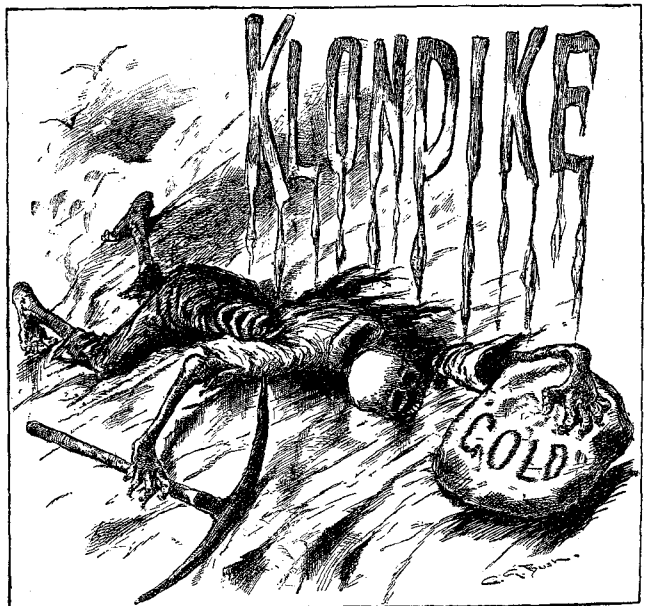
TOPICS IN BRIEF.

YOU can not legislate value into anything—not even into poets.—*The News, Indianapolis*.

THIS country has the most friendly feeling toward Japan, and two or three of our war-ships will go as far as Hawaii to tell her so.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

IN referring to council "boodling" cases a certain old phrase is now paraphrased to point out that there is always a "prominent citizen" in the woodpile.—*The Record, Chicago*.

A PHENOMENON.—"They say that there is a four-year-old boy in Baltimore who understands geometry." "Pooh! There's a four-year-old boy in Boston who understands the sugar schedule."—*Life, New York*.



WHAT PROFITETH IT?

—*The Herald, New York*.

LETTERS AND ART.

STAGNATION IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

MANY writers have lately dealt with the problem of Russia's literary reaction or stagnation. In the last fifteen years no great literary production of commanding merit has appeared in the land of Tourgenieff, Tolstoi, and Dostoievsky, altho there has been no dearth of conspicuous talent. What is the nature of the blight that has fallen upon Russian letters, and what are the causes of the admitted decadence? Some say the censor is responsible, while others find the explanation in the general political situation. A relatively thorough treatment of this subject is afforded in an article by Halperine-Kaminsky, a Russian contributor to the French department of *Cosmopolis* (July). He writes about Russian literature of to-day and of yesterday, and endeavors to answer the questions just referred to.

The writer declares at the outset that the literature of Russia is undergoing a crisis. After a half-century of unparalleled fecundity, it has reached a transition state which does not permit one to discern the new direction it may take. There is abundance of talent, while the number of readers is constantly increasing. Innumerable editions of the works of the "writers of yesterday" are being brought out and exhausted with a remarkable rapidity. The nation reads, nay purchases, books of prose and even verse to an astonishing extent, yet the literature of to-day is dull, colorless, uninspired, and mechanical. Here is what a leading Russian critic is quoted by the writer as saying:

"Having passed in review the collections of novels and romances which have appeared in late years, having read everything which has been published in the periodicals with reference to works of imagination, impartial criticism will not find a single work of real value, with a large idea, with a brilliant representation of life embracing the most profound and interesting racial movements. The making of actual literature has become petty in substance and has lost originality of form."

After quoting further opinions to the same effect, the writer proceeds as follows:

"What, then, are the causes of this stagnation in the manifestations of literary art, the more surprising since there is no want of talent? They are diverse—some being general, the others special to Russia.

"It should be observed that to-day, thanks to the facility of communication, the diffusion of linguistic learning, the lettered classes of the different countries discover a closer affinity among themselves than there is between the educated and the ignorant of the same country. This intellectual aristocracy is becoming more and more cosmopolitan. Thus the whole literary, scientific, or artistic movement of one country is promptly reflected in the others. In Russia—a young country, and consequently more impressionable and less bound by traditions—this reflection is the more pronounced. The symbolical and decadent schools could not fail to attract Russian adepts and absorb some talents which would otherwise have given us saner and more balanced works.

"Another cause, which relates to the general progress of mankind, is the extension of education which, on the one hand, renders the reader more cultivated and exacting, and, on the other, multiplies those who contend for public favor. To-day the whole world is able to write. Hence, to achieve renown, it is not enough to write well, it is necessary to possess an original intelligence and a highly refined artistic disposition. In default of these, one falls into imitation or exaggeration and decadent nonsense. . . .

"Technical skill does not satisfy the great Russian public, which would see in a novelist a guide of souls. . . . Without requiring from writers an excess of sensibility, one ought to demand that they shall believe and feel; and it is precisely this faith which is wanting in the majority of present-day writers."

But these and other causes, equally general, can not deflect a truly puissant artistic genius, observes M. Halperine-Kaminsky.

There are others, more decisive, which inhere in the *milieu*—the medium or environment.

The social life of Russia is itself undergoing a crisis, he observes. The grand joys and grand sufferings which followed the emancipation period have given place to petty interests and weak sentiments. There is less dramatic significance in the affairs of daily existence, and literature, the faithful mirror of life (especially in Russia), has of necessity taken a gray and dull aspect. The aristocracy has declined and no longer presents to novelists the rich and favorite field of study which it once did. Nor does there exist a middle class in Russia, while the clergy live the life of the people and do not form a group apart. Only two classes are left to the novelists—the peasants, and the cultured minority composed of representatives of all classes. The writer says:

"The large pity for the humble and the unfortunate, the broad spirit of charity, which have been so seductive to European readers of Tourgenieff, Dostoievsky, and Tolstoi, still remain the peculiar characteristics of the Russian romance. Its object is always the moral advancement of the people, and its heroes, even when drawn from the nobility, are always the soldiers and champions of a democratic idea."

But the trouble with the younger novelists is, according to the writer, that their ideas are indefinite and their aspirations vague. Their heroes, therefore, are, as a rule, creatures without stamina, conviction, or strength, products of a society passing through a period of transformation. Tolstoi alone stands as a heroic figure, who writes for all time and who gives us subjects that move and ideas that make us think. "But for the Tolstois there is no epoch, no environment; there is only humanity and its eternal passions," observes the writer.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DRAMA AS THE JAPANESE LIKE IT.

ROBERT P. PORTER has been making a study of the Japanese stage, and the most marked characteristic that he notes is its exaggerated realism. Writing in *The Cosmopolitan* (August) he says:

"The murmur of the populace as the heavy villain is led to execution, and the hoisting of the flag as the body swings into eternity or as the head drops into the sawdust, would not suit the average Japanese theater-goer. The smothering of the victim behind the curtains, the startling intelligence that the hero had shot himself in his bedroom, or the heroine had taken poison at daybreak, would simply fall flat with the kind of audiences I have seen in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto. Heads trickling with gore, men committing hara-kiri, with every detail, and all other deadly crimes, including such incidents as the castigating or torture of witnesses, are performed in front of the audience. Tho the Japanese drama had its origin twelve centuries ago in comedy, or rather song and saru-gaku (literally monkey music), its leading dramatic author, Fukuchi Gen-ichiro, frankly admits 'the place for recreation has been turned into something not much different from the infernal regions.' In the early days of the Japanese drama red cotton or paper took the place of the victim's blood; now, bloodlike liquids, and what is called 'paste-crimson,' for representing the shedding of blood, is a common thing, especially in the second-class theaters. The scenes of torture and even of crucifixion are frightfully realistic. Tho tragedy and pain are too often the themes of the far Eastern stage, the theater in Japan is improving in tone, and the influence of such men as Fukuchi Gen-ichiro and the great actor Danjuro has of late years all been in the direction of elevating the drama."

Mr. Porter describes and praises Fukuchi Gen-ichiro, the leading dramatic writer of Japan, whose acquaintance he made. He found him not only well versed in the drama of Japan and China, but in that of France and England as well. He speaks of him further, and of Danjuro, "the greatest actor of Japan," as follows.

"Speaking and reading these languages [French and English], and having both studied the European theater and heard many of

the greatest actors, including Booth and Irving, Fukuchi Gen-ichiro may be said to possess peculiar qualifications for improving the Japanese theater without necessarily Europeanizing it. To aid him in this work he has Hori Koshi Suguru, or Danjuro, as he is known on the stage, the greatest actor of Japan and the ninth descendant of the original Danjuro, who came to Tokyo about A.D. 1600. By far the best dramatic presentations at the present time given in Japan are the direct result of the labors of these two men. The one is undoubtedly a great playwright, from the Japanese point of view, and the other not only 'the chief actor of Japan,' as reads his visiting-card, but one of the greatest actors of the world. While Danjuro acts in both the leading theaters of Tokyo—the Meijiza and the Kabukiza—the efforts of Fukuchi Gen-ichiro are largely confined to the furnishing of suitable plays for the latter theater, with which both he and the great actor are closely identified."

Danjuro, we are further told, is the only actor who was ever invited to play before the Emperor, and he religiously celebrates the anniversary of that event. We quote what Mr. Porter says on the general condition of the Japanese drama:

"Strange and odd as all the performers and the people seem at first, upon becoming more familiar with the Japanese theater, it is easy to appreciate the excellent quality of much of the acting and the consummate skill displayed in the stage effects. True, the methods are different. Thus, for example, the entrance and exit of the actors from the front of the house, through the audience, strike the uninitiated as peculiar and, with the other curious differences, have the effect of distracting the mind from the acting; but once get used to these unusual proceedings, and its fine quality is apparent. Danjuro is one of the most remarkable actors I have ever seen. He ranks with Irving, Booth, and Salvini. His range of characters seems greater than his illustrious European contemporaries, including, as they do, not only youth and age, priest and soldier, acrobat and schoolmaster, but the impersonation of female parts, which Danjuro renders with consummate skill. During my stay in Japan I had an opportunity of seeing Danjuro in many parts. To-day he appears as a handsome, dashing warrior, flashing a sword, on horseback; tomorrow as a devout priest, with shaven head. His make-up is simply perfect. A powerful and spiritual princess in one play, Danjuro astonishes you with his royal yet feminine bearing, and in another thrills you as the chief character in the magnificent attire of a courtesan, going through with the heavy geta, which is called the *hachimoni ni aruku* (figure-of-eight walking). Japanese plays are not infrequently laid in the Yoshiwara. The most gorgeous spectacular drama I witnessed while in Japan, and in some respects the most unique performance I ever saw in any country, was a new play by Fukuchi Gen-ichiro. In this drama Danjuro takes the leading part. The costumes surpass anything that I ever saw on the stage, and their cost, even in Japan, must have been enormous."

The decadence of the Japanese stage was brought about in 1683 by an ordinance forbidding the wearing of swords at theaters, which resulted in the aristocrats absenting themselves from the theater altogether. This period of decadence lasted until 1868, but the effects of it are not yet removed. Mr. Porter continues:

"The plots of the Japanese plays during what may be termed the period of the decadence of the Japanese theater were, as a rule, of the most tragic character. The favorite themes were subjugation of banditti, conspiracy, duels, vendetta, assassination, death on the field of battle, death by various substitutions, quarrels, hara-kiri, the pardon of the death penalty, executions, suicides, death on account of love, and other blood-curdling and sanguinary episodes. Indeed, it seems to me that almost every play I witnessed in Japan turned on some one or more of such incidents. In a conversation with Fukuchi Gen-ichiro, I asked him if he thought European plays would suit the Japanese, and he told me that he believed 'Hamlet,' 'King Lear,' and 'Macbeth' could be adapted for the Japanese stage. He once tried to adapt 'Hamlet' to the Japanese theater, but frankly confessed his failure. 'There are many beautiful points of sentiment in a play like 'Hamlet,'" said he, 'that would be entirely lost to the Japanese audience. In time we may educate our people to an appreciation of such plays, but the mind of our average theater-goer could not comprehend the beauties of Shakespeare.' In fact, the educated

classes of Japan have never patronized the drama, and do not, to any great extent, to-day. They amuse themselves in other ways. No matter how good the play, how clever the actors, the educated and fashionable people of Japan will not go to the theater. In olden times the governing classes of the empire looked upon the theater as a means of giving the lower classes moral instruction in what they were pleased to call principles of loyalty, filial piety, fidelity, and justice. The true meaning of this was the inculcation of a feudal obedience to their superiors. Mixed up with much that was immoral, vulgar, and bad may be found illustrated the idea that any crime is justifiable in order to show loyalty to your daimio (liege lord). Hence a favorite plot is the sacrifice of your own child to advance the interests or save the life of the ruler of your province. Such a crime, with a purpose of this sort in view, as the murder by the father's own hands of his favorite son, or even a man's wife, would be entirely justifiable. To commit similar crimes at the bidding of parents would also be in accordance with these extravagant and exaggerated notions of loyalty. The voluntary retirement of a daughter to the Yoshiwara to help indigent parents is supposed to be a noble trait, and would be applauded even to this day by a Japanese audience in a second-class theater. . . .

"One of the first things necessary to improve the Japanese drama is to purge it of the cruel and inhuman events with which it abounds. This is undoubtedly the weak spot in the Japanese stage as we find it to-day. The popular taste seems as badly vitiated in this direction in Japan as it is with us in the direction of vulgar vaudeville. The one extreme is about as injurious as the other to true dramatic art."

HAS ANOTHER GREAT POET ARISEN IN ENGLAND?

THE name of Francis Thompson is not a familiar one in the United States; but it is destined to become so if the wrangles of critics can make it so. The English and American reviews have been for some weeks engaged in a desperate attempt to settle the question whether he is chiefly a writer of nonsense verse and a dislocator of language and syntax, or one of the greatest poets of the century. The severest of the critics, however, admit that his new volume, "New Poems," contains flashes of great beauty and power, and the most laudatory of them contain apologies for some of the liberties he has taken with language and some of his dense obscurities of thought and image.

The "New Poems" is the third volume published by Mr. Thompson, the other two being entitled "Poems" and "Sister Songs." The new volume contains twelve mystical poems, eight poems entitled "A Narrow Vessel" and forming a "dramatic sequence on the aspect of primitive girl-nature toward a love beyond its capacities," four "Miscellaneous Odes," twenty-one "Miscellaneous Poems," and eight love-poems entitled "Ultima."

In reviewing the book, the London *Chronicle's* critic says that the first thing to be done "is to recognize and declare that we are here face to face with a poet of the first order, a man of imagination all compact, a seer and singer of rare genius." *The Athenæum* says that Mr. Thompson has "a singular mastery of verse" and there are times when he writes "passages of real splendor." *The Edinburgh Review*, always a severe critic of new poets, characterizes him as "a great poet." The most unstinted praise that we have seen comes from the London *Academy*, which has the following to say:

"The greater a poet's message, the more profound his thought, the larger his range, and the more exquisite his note, the deeper and more incessant will be his demand upon his reader. That is why the great poets have had to wait for their recognition. Only the few will or can cooperate at the beginning; but they are the leaven; and now whole masses can see the poetic purport of Shelley, Coleridge, Keats, and Wordsworth, of whom the contemporary criticism was a thing over which you laugh or cry, as the mood has you. Those who see in Mr. Francis Thompson an authentic poet have at any rate the profound interest of watching

the various stages in the making of their immortal. How have the portents followed the precedent afforded by the poets just named? In general, very accurately, we think. The common attitude of critics toward them and him has been very similar—in the case of Shelley it is so near in its very wording as to be sometimes startling. Extravagances and novelties of diction, a toppling-over of images, and 'obscurity'—of course that—were dwelt upon by objectors—very just objectors, no doubt—who, busied and troubled about details, lost all sense of proportion, and had no ear for the great and ultimate meaning of the poet's message. . . .

"These 'New Poems' will not show Mr. Thompson essentially in any new light. They take him further as a teacher it is true. What were hints before are now full disclosures. They vary, they embellish, they bring to ultimate completion, they perfect, once or twice they frankly repeat. If this old mastery has a new manner, it is new in the direction of asceticism. There is less obvious beauty than before, and that, of course, is intentional; but there is no stay in the abundance of the imagery, no pause in the procession of thoughts. There is greater actual range of subject; and the great poetry is independent of that kind of variety, being all inclusive, there may easily be readers to whom one section of the book will appeal more than the rest—indeed, some to whom this section may appeal and another not at all. . . . But the note that comes most majestically from Mr. Thompson is that of the reconciliation of the two natures and destinies of man. To that literal oneness Wordsworth groped in his merely 'kindred points of heaven and home.' Of that oneness Rossetti had the hint, and Coventry Patmore the full vision. Mr. Thompson is the heir of the poets, and he has entered fully into his inheritance. He has not picked their flowers and worn them fading; their seed has passed into his life, and they have blossomed anew. . . ."

The most severe of the reviews that have come to our hand is that of *The Saturday Review*, portions of which we reprint. By way of introduction the critic says:

"He has been, from the first, unfortunate in being shielded from sincere criticism. He has been persuaded by his friends that he is a genius, divinely inspired, whose wildest utterances are his best. No book of equal promise and value was ever, perhaps, so injudiciously received as his first volume of 'Poems' in 1893. He followed it by a slighter collection, in which the beauties were fewer and the blemishes more exasperating. We have before us a third, in which the peculiarities of the author are pushed to such an extreme that it becomes necessary to consider to what a pass poetical writing has come in this country."

The critic quotes Renan's advice to young writers who have something to say, not to spoil the natural beauty of a noble subject, of a true thought, with disorder, obscurity, incorrectness, false taste, and then proceeds:

"By 'disorder' in literature we may take Renan to mean a disregard of those principles of harmony in thought and evolution in language which have marked all compositions, of whatever age or class, which have succeeded in becoming classical. Order is what Racine at last admitted in Corneille; it is what Dryden triumphantly denied to Shadwell. It is what makes a lyric, whether an elaborate ode or a simple song, a living thing. It animates work as stately as that of Gray or Vigny, as irregular as that of Heine or of Mr. Thompson's modern master, Patmore. It dictates that the poet shall know whence he starts and whither he goes. The absence of it destroys the value of verse otherwise so interesting as that of Emerson. But in no poet of reputation is it more strikingly absent than in Mr. Thompson. Beautiful fancy, sonorous and picturesque diction we find here, indeed, but no motive power. These odes begin on one key, are shifted to another, take up a fresh subject, drop it, and, at length, as if merely wearied of their aimless flight, drop suddenly, or cease in the air."

As to Mr. Thompson's obscurity, *The Saturday Review* reminds us of the difference between the darkness of too rapid thought and the density of want of thought, and adds, "Mr. Thompson, we are afraid, has often no thought at all." His first and most ambitious poem is an ode "so full of reminiscences of other poets that we are tempted to call it a canto of verbal echoes

of Crashaw, Coleridge, Edgar Poe, and even later writers," which, the critic adds, he would not object to if he could only find what it is all about. He goes on:

"This is the manner of it, baffling analysis, defying syntax, offering to the attentive mind no cranny for a foothold:

Her song said that no springing
Paradise but evermore
Hangeth on a singing
That has chords of weeping,
And that sings the after-sleeping
To souls which wake too sore.
'But wo the singer, wo!' she said; 'beyond the dead his singing-lore
All its art of sweet and sore,
He learns, in Elenore!'

"These, and the rest, are nonsense-verses, very melodious and in a vague way distinguished, but the impression they leave behind them is purely sensuous, as of winds of words upon an Æolian harp. We turn to another piece and we read:

See in highest heaven pavilioned
Now the maiden Heaven rest,
The many-breasted sky out-millioned
By the splendors of her vest.
Lo, the Ark this holy tide is
The un-handmade Temple's guest,
And the dark Egyptian bride is
Whitely to the Spouse-Heart prest.

From these lines the only idea which the common reader would take away would be that they announced the wedding of a lady of color to a member of the family of a noted Provider. But we shall be indignantly told that Mr. Thompson does not write for the common reader. What, then, does the uncommon reader make of the passage, or of this?

O altered joy, all joyed of yore,
Plodding in unconned ways!
O grief grieved out, and yet once more
A dull, new, staled amaze!
I dream, and all was dreamed before,
Or dream I so? the dreamer says.

Something very like this was heard in Wonderland by our old friend Alice."

And yet the same critic hastens, in conclusion, "to admit that Mr. Thompson is a poet who "has elevation of fancy, richness of diction, and a touch of genuine sublimity."

Quiller-Couch, in *The Speaker*, apportions praise and blame pretty evenly, and quotes with admiration the following "finer stanzas of that very fine poem 'The Cloud's Swan-Song'":

"It was a pilgrim of the fields of air,
Its home was allwheres the wind left it rest,
And in a little forth again did fare,
And in all places was a stranger and a guest.
"It harked all breaths of heaven, and did obey
With sweet peace their uncomprehended wills;
It knew the eyes of stars which made no stay,
And with the thunder walked upon the lonely hills.
"Could I face firm the Is, and with To-be
Trust Heaven; to Heaven commit the deed, and do;
In power contained, calm in infirmity,
And fit myself to change with virtue ever new;
"Thou hadst not shamed me, cousin of the sky,
Thou wandering kinsman, that didst sweetly live
Unnoted, and unnoting sweetly die,
Weeping more gracious song than any I can weave."

American critics show the same disposition to mingle exasperation and admiration in their critiques. *The Atlantic Monthly* (August) says: "The spirit of the book is so wantonly contorted, yet lighted here and there by such flashes of starry beauty, that the mind of the reader is bewildered." And again: "What can be said of such wilful obscurity? Its best excuse is that it is not peculiar to the writer, but characteristic of one large branch of the decadent school to which he belongs. It is pathological." And yet again: "After all, we can not lay the volume down without feeling that we have heard strains of true singing, however much obscured."

The Chap-Book resents Mr. Thompson's evident conviction "that high thinking can not consort with simple phrasing," and

concludes that his "poetic stature" is by no means attained—this latest work "is still promise rather than performance."

The Literary World is nothing if not caustic. Here is its critique in full:

"The grace of saying a thing naturally seems to be perishing from off the face of the earth. The modern muse is as outspoken in her 'make-up' as the modern fine lady. She whitens her white, she deepens her pink, she simulates shadow where shadow is not, and a fulness of feeling where otherwise were flatness; her phrase goes regularly into crimping-pins and papillotes, and curls and twists in every direction but the one which it was meant to take. The result is a sense of study, of artificiality, which leaves the reader as cold as (presumably) the poet must have been in his moments of simulated agitation. Mr. Thompson's 'New Poems' are an example of this forced sentiment and meter combined. Nothing can be stronger than his language, nothing weaker than the impression which it leaves on the mind. Almost every page could supply a specimen paragraph; we select at random the opening lines of a mysterious ebullition entitled

BY REASON OF THY LAW.

Here I make oath—
Altho the heart that knows its bitterness
Here loath
And credit less—
Than he who kens to meet Pain's kisses fierce
Which kiss against his tears,
Dread, loss, nor love frustrate.

Nor all iniquity of the froward years
Shall his inured wing make idly bate,
Nor of the appointed quarry his stanch sight
To love observance quite;
Seal from half-sad and all-elate,
Sagacious eyes
Ultimate Paradise;
Nor shake his certitude of haughty fate.

"Is this a conundrum? Elsewhere we read of 'tenebrous moons,' 'skull-anised asps,' 'the steep and *trifed* God,' 'purple eons of kings,' 'much offal of a foul world'; and are fed full of such recondite phrases as 'whenas,' 'perdie,' 'affined,' 'biune,' 'lustthead,' 'God-dëfay,' and 'blushets.' It is like a dictionary of obsolete English suffering from a fierce fit of delirium tremens."

"Stupidity" among School Children.—A writer in the sociological department of *The Hospital* (July 17) warns parents and teachers against rash conclusions regarding a child's apparent "stupidity." He says: "Stupidity, real and apparent, in children presents a difficult study. There comes a time when the colt must be put in the harness, the child begin to study. As neither task is natural to the animal involved, it is almost impossible to accomplish it without a certain severity. The thing to be desired in both cases is that the severity may be no more than sufficient, that the powers of each creature may be guided in the right direction without being cramped and maimed. And therefore the application of whip, or bit, or spur must be accompanied by careful study of the animal. You can never make a cart-horse win the Derby, and you can never make a stupid child a clever one; but you can find out wherein his stupidity lies, and what compensation nature has afforded him. It is only in comparatively recent years that we have begun to perceive how much tone-deafness, color-blindness, or myopia may have to do with an apparent dulness which was too often set down as the result of inattention. Even where no such easily diagnosed defect exists one must admit such differences as puzzle the wisest. Against the phenomenal 'calculating boy,' to whom all arithmetical problems are as nothing, you put the child who can scarcely grasp the fact that two and two make four as an abstract idea. Yet he may be no more stupid than the other, but only of a more materialistic temper, which realizes things only when set in visible shape before it. The natural tendency of schoolmasters is to condemn as stupid the child who is dull in things scholastic. Life often reverses the schoolmaster's verdict, and shows that the so-called dulness was intelligence which had not yet found its proper channel."

THE statistics of the Baptists in Germany for 1896 have been published. There were 2,186 baptisms, a larger number than in any previous year. The churches lose by emigration, the total membership being 26,850.

ELOCUTION AS AN AID TO THE WRITER.

ONE might argue plausibly on the advantages of elocution to the writer from the pecuniary successes made of late years by writers who have taken to public readings; but it is from an entirely different and much higher plane that George L. Raymond, professor of esthetics in the University of New Jersey, Princeton, argues the case in a paper read before the convention of the National Association of Elocutionists, July 1. Professor Raymond holds that the art of elocution is of lasting service to the writer as a writer, and is in many cases the door to the temple of art through which alone literary artists have been able to enter. His paper (which appears in full in *Werner's Magazine*, August) begins by pointing out that written discourse has evolved from oral discourse, and even now oral requirements determine style in our written orations, our dramas, and the most artistic parts—the conversations—of our novels. Arguing from the analogy between the development of races and that of individuals, as well as from observation of students, he concludes that many professional and literary men trace the beginning of their artistic development to the art of elocution. Then the professor continues as follows:

"It is easy enough to perceive a general reason for a connection between a knowledge of elocution and of literary art. The latter is printed to be read; and words, to be read easily, must be selected and arranged for that purpose. This is true, even when they are not to be vocalized. 'In reading without utterance aloud,' says Alexander Bain, in his *Rhetoric*, 'we have a sense of the articulate flow of the voice as it appeals to the ear.' If this be so, the deduction is unavoidable that the man who himself knows how to read well will be the most likely to know how to select and to arrange words so that they can be read easily by others. He will be the most likely to know just where to introduce the accents causing rhythm, the pauses enabling one to breathe, and the important words emphasizing the sense; to know where to hasten the movement by short sentences and syllables easy to pronounce, and where to retard it by long sentences and syllables hard to pronounce; to know how to balance epithets and phrases, when ideas are to be contrasted, or to parallel them when they are to be compared; to know how to let proof, if decisive, unwind like a cracking whip-lash, at the end of a periodic sentence or climax, or, if indecisive, unravel into shreds at the end of a loose sentence or an anticlimax; to know how to charge his batteries of breath with consonants and clauses that hiss, whine, roar, or rattle, and give thought the victory over form, through rime that is loaded with reason, and rhythm that repeats the thought-waves pulsing in the brain, or only to waste his energies in cataloging names for things that never waken realization of what they can not picture, that never rouse imagination save as they first lull to dreams, and that never stir one vivid feeling except of gratitude when their dull details are ended."

Professor Raymond quotes Bishop Berkeley, who questioned whether half the learning and talent of England were not lost because elocution was not taught in the schools. He calls attention also to the peculiar character of literature as an art. The art of music awakens the emotive tendencies, leaving the mind free to determine the form which the thought shall pursue. Painting and sculpture fix the form or image of the thought and leave the mind free to determine the emotive tendencies. Literary art stands half-way between these two extremes. We quote further:

"It appeals to the imagination not only as sounds do—which fact is evident to all of us—but also as sights do. Words almost invariably recall things seen, as do the words 'horse,' 'house,' 'hill,' 'insight,' 'outlandish,' 'overlook,' 'undermine.' The peculiarity of elocution is that it develops, and therefore reveals to men, both of these linguistic possibilities. The rhythm and the pitch of the general movement produce effects of sound. The articulation of the words, to say nothing of the accompanying gestures, produces effects of sight. If, in elocutionary delivery, a man forget to appeal to imagination according to the methods

of sound, he ceases to have that drift which is necessary in order to draw into the channel of his thought, and sweep onward, as music does, the emotions of his audience. If he forget to appeal to imagination according to the methods of sight—*i. e.*, to remember that his words, and each word in its place, must cause his audience to think in pictures—then his motive, being merely musical, begins to have the effect legitimate to music. It either lulls people to sleep or, if not, at least leaves their minds free to determine for themselves what they shall think of. His delivery fails to hold them to the particular subject-matter that he is presenting. Subtly recognizing this fact, experienced elocutionists always select for recitation a composition that is not only musical but picturesque. They do this not only that their gestures may have something to portray, but that their words may suggest images which their audiences can mentally see. It is true that oratory and certain poems designed primarily for recitation are sometimes characterized by a degree of rhetorical repetition which, if introduced into essays or into poems of a different character, detracts from their excellence. The repetition is necessary in order to render fully understood that which is to be heard but once. But in that which is to be read from print, a man may glance back and do his own repeating, and he usually prefers to do it. This kind of oratorical repetition, however, is not a necessary adjunct of the picturesqueness of style just mentioned. I used to wonder why it was that foreign critics—French and German—almost universally fail to assign very high rank to the poetry of Tennyson, while they do assign it to that of Byron. I am quite sure now that the line of thought just suggested, partly at least, explains both facts. The depreciation of Tennyson seems to be owing to his overbalancing appeal to the imagination through the methods of sound. Those not familiar with the sounds of English words and the more subtly associated suggestions of these sounds often fail to recognize his artistic qualities."

Professor Raymond proceeds to illustrate this line of thought by contrasted extracts from Swinburne and Tennyson, on the one hand, and, on the other, from Byron, Shakespeare, and Longfellow.

He lays stress upon the value of elocutionary training in bringing one to realize the necessity for skill in technic as a prerequisite to proficiency in any art. No other study, it is claimed, can teach this great lesson so readily, because (1) elocution is a department in which students are least apt at the outset to imagine that training is necessary, (2) it is one in which the largest number can have an opportunity of practising in our schools, and (3) it is one in which they can best obtain individual experience of the results of their labor.

The Mission of Literature.—The evolutionist method of criticism, busying itself chiefly with the historical development of literature and with inquiries as to a writer's exact place in a historic series—whom he came after, whom he preceded—has, so William Roscoe Thayer thinks, about exhausted itself, and criticism must soon seek for inspiration in another direction. This direction, he thinks, will be toward interpretative criticism, which seeks not to analyze the externals, the form, the structure, the accidents of time and place, so much as to deal with writers as individuals and to penetrate their inner meaning, their spiritual significance, their absolute value. In closing an article (*Atlantic Monthly*, August) setting forth these views, Mr. Thayer delivers himself as follows on the real mission of literature and of literary criticism:

"If literature be no more to you than amusement, then will you regard its Shakespeares and Dantes as but toy-makers; if it be but a verbal quarry, you will work in it, like the philologist or the grammarian, for material to construct a schoolhouse; if it be but the record of serial development, then you will make a museum like that wherein the naturalist exhibits specimens, fossil or recent, showing the growth of organisms. But literature is more, infinitely more, than any of these. It is the book, more enduring than tables of stone, wherein is written the revelation of mankind; it is the memory of the race, making the past present, without which the experience of all our yesterdays would

profit us nothing, and we should begin, each morning, like the Papuan, a dull round of half-brutish life, incapable of advance. To every one of us, even the dullest or shallowest, come joy and grief, sin and failure and death, each with his challenge, 'What do I mean to you?' Literature embodies the replies which the spokesmen of the race have given to these supernal questioners. To interpret their replies—that is the mission of the critic."

Jubilee Poetry Again.—Nearly all comments on the poetry called forth by the recent Jubilee refer to it as, on the whole, decidedly inferior in quality. *The Chap-Book* says that through May and June each London newspaper received on an average between ten and fifteen Jubilee odes a day, and that, from the poet laureate upward, they were all failures as specimens of poetry. The London *Spectator* agrees that most of the verses on the occasion were "outrageously bad or obviously pumped up," but thinks the laureate's official ode is "more than fairly good." Since the Jubilee has passed, Kipling has broken silence with a hymn, which Sir Arthur Sullivan is setting to music, and which is generally recognized as a poem of high merit. The London *Times* prints it, as follows:

RECESSIONAL.

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle-line,
Beneath whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart.
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire;
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord!

Amen.

NOTES.

"LAD'S LOVE," the title of Crockett's latest book, was the old name for scented wormwood, a sprig of which wooers used to wear when they went courting, and our grandmothers to carry with them in their Bibles to church. In this manner the scantily gowned lassies are kept within screaming distance of the sanctuary, and when one of them has done anything particularly bad she explains the matter to God.

OVER eighty per cent. of the greatest musicians, artists, poets, and scientists, according to Professor Halleck, became famous before the age of thirty. "In the case of the vast majority," said the Professor in a recent lecture in Philadelphia, "the brain attains its maximum weight by the age of fifteen. Examination of sections of the spinal cord have shown that between the time of birth and the age of fifteen there has been one hundred per cent. increase in the number of developed nerve-cells, while an increase of only four and six-tenths per cent. has been shown after fifteen."

THE London *Academy* tells the following story of Tolstol: During his recent visit to Moscow he observed a policeman taking a drunken man to the station with some vigor. The Count stopped him and said: "Can you read?" "Yes," was the reply. "And have you read the gospel?" "Yes sir." "Then you ought to know that we should not offend our neighbor." The constable looked the Count up and down, noticing his shabby appearance, and asked, "Can you read?" "Yes," said Tolstol. "And have you read the instructions to the police?" "No." "Very well, then, go and read them first, and then come back and talk to me again."

SCIENCE.

WHY SOME MEN ARE "BORN TIRED."

THE man who is "born tired" is a familiar figure. This picturesque way of describing him is also scientifically accurate, according to M. Phillippe Tissié, a French authority. He is suffering from the fatigue of preceding generations—a fatigue that shows itself in nervous debility and morbid states of all kinds. Moreover, a very large proportion of modern men and women are affected, more or less, in this way, owing to the rush and strain of modern life. M. Tissié has set forth his ideas in a forthcoming work, from whose advance sheets the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 3) prints a number of extracts. We translate below some of the most striking. M. Tissié quotes from a work on mesmerism by Angelo Mosso a passage in which Mosso states that the human race is becoming more and more susceptible to hypnotic influence in each succeeding generation, and that this is a symptom of degeneration, the result of the use of alcohol, of unnatural craving for excitement, and of the neglect of physical education. Regarding this theory M. Tissié remarks:

"I have already given warning against the psychic dangers of intense excitement that brings on nervous discharges powerful enough to modify the 'ego,' to dissociate it, and to change, in a longer or shorter time, a healthy man or robust athlete into a pathologic creature, an invalid. The fatigue provoked by intense muscular exertion facilitates a sudden passage from the waking state to that of somnambulism, that is to say, to the state of active dreaming in the daytime. A second personality appears, different from the normal one, and sometimes acting contrary to its most direct interests.

"This passage from one existence to another is fraught with important consequences to society. If it should be proved some day that in certain delinquents justice punishes dreamers, somnambulists, tired-out *fin-de-siècle* persons, a reform of the code would soon be demanded. . . . But between the extreme cases and the psychic health of the well man are found sick subjects, attacked with imperfect forms of spontaneous somnambulism, with whom the alteration of the personality is sometimes so rapid that it passes unobserved. Shall we attribute to this more or less complete change the pathologic acts of certain subjects? Perhaps we ought to do so. The Italian school has created the 'born criminal'; perhaps there is some exaggeration in their theories, but it is none the less demonstrated that heredity plays the principal rôle in nervous affections and above all in those of the mind. Laboratory investigations made on animals intoxicated by alcohol enable us to establish this fact. Not only is the subject himself affected, but his descendants are weakened. It is the same with other poisons.

"The nerve-cell is directly attacked, as it may be also by violent and repeated excitation of the nerves of smell. It is well known that in London the dealers in musk all die young. . . . It is the same with vanilla, whose toxic action on the nervous system is well known.

"Fatigue, from whencesoever it comes and by whatever agent it is produced, acts pathologically on the nervous system; we have shown this particularly in the case of the persons, suffering from nervous debility, that we have designated by the name of '*fatigués*.' Nervous debility is nothing else than fatigue, that is, the possession by the nervous system of an abnormal facility of discharging its potential, which is more or less high, according to the subject. And here we enter directly into the subject of heredity. Why are certain subjects, children of nervous, poisoned, gouty, arthritic, or tuberculous parents, attacked with nervous debility; why are they 'born tired'?

"This question seems to me at once very serious in its consequences and very interesting in its explanation. . . .

"The first manifestation of fatigue is mechanical; it is circulatory; the second is chemical, the acids produced by muscular work coagulate the myosin."

To give M. Tissié's explanation in a few words, since the effects of fatigue are thus shown primarily in the blood, a mother

affected with the condition of body that M. Tissié regards as due to fatigue will inevitably transmit it to her offspring, before birth, through the circulation. The latter is therefore literally born tired; in other words, it has at birth the fatigue due to the overexertion or overexcitement of one or more previous generations. It will be observed that all this has nothing to do with the disputed question of whether acquired characteristics are inheritable; it resembles rather the transmission of a poison directly from the blood of the mother to that of the child. M. Tissié goes on to say:

"It is the woman of the middle classes who furnishes the largest contingent to the 'fatigued'; her existence is more active, more agitated, and more emotional than that of the peasant who is fatigued less, for even if the latter works in the fields her nutrition is improved thereby, and, besides, she rests in the winter.

"The rich woman fatigues herself only as much as she wishes; . . . she can rest, which is not always possible for the middle-class woman. But it is above all the working-woman who pays a large tribute to fatigue by physical overexertion, especially in industrial cities, whence the need of using stimulants and the progress of alcoholism among women of this class, which gives a fleeting illusion of strength, but which affects the mother in her physiological functions, and kills the germs of life in her."

In conclusion M. Tissié pleads earnestly for a life of quiet for woman. Her portion should be rest and ease, for every overexertion, every excitement, every resort to artificial stimulation will increase her tendency to become what the author calls a *fatiguée*—a nervous, weak, morbid creature, whose children—a whole future generation of the human race—will inevitably be "born tired."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RESISTANCE OF THE AIR IN CYCLING.

WERE it not for the resistance of the air the cyclist would be able to attain almost incredible speed, so greatly has the skill of the modern maker reduced the resistance due merely to the friction of the parts of the machine. In a review of William Sharp's recent book on cycles, Prof. C. V. Boys (*Nature*, July 8) thus states some interesting facts bearing on this subject and makes a curious suggestion toward the attainment of great speed, not in practical road-riding, but as an experiment. He says:

"A man who can drive his machine under present conditions through the air at, say, 30 miles an hour would, if road and machine resistance only had to be met, be able to drive at 330 miles an hour, or if he can actually go 20 miles an hour, he would be able to drive his machine 100 miles an hour. This shows the very essential part that pace-making plays in the cycle race. Whether Dr. Turner's theory on the fatigue caused by brainwork, in constantly determining the most suitable speed, plays any part or not, it is evident that a long machine with half a dozen riders upon it, or an autocar just in front of the racer, will make such a draft as materially to reduce the enormous resistance he would meet with if the air were still. The writer would like to propose a method to enable great speeds to be attained, which, however, is of spurious interest, since in real cycling the wind resistance must be overcome. All that is necessary is that a large box or small house with glass sides big enough to entirely surround the rider, but with a safe margin, should be dragged by steam or other power along at gradually increasing speeds until the rider shows that he is beginning to lag. Of course, there would be no floor or bottom to the box, and it should be made so that it would clear the ground by any predetermined amount. It might be safer if the house had no back.

"Another suggestion offered more seriously where record-breaking without pace-making is the object, is that a day should be chosen when the barometer is very low, for a fall of an inch, if it reduced the air resistance by one thirtieth, might mean a gain of a second in a minute, or a minute in an hour, *i.e.*, if the corresponding diminution of oxygen in the rider's lungs did not compensate for the reduced resistance."

A STUDY OF SUNSTROKE.

A THOROUGH discussion of the symptoms, treatment, and causes of sunstroke is contributed to *The Medical News* (July 24) by Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, who bases his conclusions largely on statistics and observations of sunstrokes in that city during the intensely hot weather of last year. After comparing medical and meteorological statistics for this heated term he says:

"To sum up the causes of the sunstrokes, then, we have the excessive and unusually prolonged high temperature, a high degree of humidity, which, however, is usual for this climate, together with the absence of any cooling breezes, making a hot, sultry, lifeless atmosphere, the main unusual features seeming to be the continuous height of the temperature and lack of movement of the air.

"This is in accordance with previous experience, for sunstrokes are much less common in dry, hot climates than in more moist climates with lower temperatures—*e.g.*, in India the dry, hot winds are better borne than the moist, warm winds, even with lower temperatures. The dry, hot winds cause a more rapid evaporation of the perspiration and a cooling of the body, while damp air diminishes evaporation and the refrigerating processes. A lack of movement in the air, with a high temperature and even a moderately high humidity, would have a similar effect and prevent cooling. This could be withstood for a certain length of time, but if long continued, as it was last summer, a time would come when the heat-regulating mechanism of the body would lose its equilibrium, and, perspiration ceasing, the danger to life would soon become imminent. As has long been known, man, of all animals, can withstand the greatest variations in temperature for the greatest length of time; and a few days of excessive heat in New York has not usually caused a great number of sunstrokes, as the resistance of the body is not overcome, except in those whose equilibrium has been weakened by illness, great exhaustion, or dissipation. . . .

"Any cause which lessens the resistance of the body to external influences may be said to predispose to sunstroke. Excesses of all kinds, such as over-fatigue or alcoholism, either chronic alcoholism or even a single alcoholic excess, predispose to it. The large number of cases in which there was a history of alcoholism, either moderate or excessive, is a most striking feature in the cases collected. The great majority of the patients were alcoholics. Clinically, the cases divide themselves into three classes: First, heat prostration; second, asphyxial or milder form of sunstroke; and third, hyperpyrexial form of sunstroke."

Some interesting general statistics are comprised in the following paragraph:

"The majority of the sunstrokes occurred between 2 and 5 P.M. and between 7 and 10 P.M. The nationalities were most diverse; Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedes, Norwegians, French, Russians, Austrians, Italians, Bohemians, Poles, Germans, and Swiss were represented. The histories show no case of a negro being overcome. The occupations were equally varied and comprised all kinds requiring severe manual labor, and also those which did not require it, such as laborers of all kinds and trades, clerks, policemen, salesmen, conductors, etc. Among the women, cooks and laundresses predominated. Direct exposure to the sun was not necessary, altho such exposure did cause the largest number of attacks. Among those who were stricken while at work, the greatest number were brought in from 2 to 5 P.M. After work had ceased for the day and the individuals had had time to go home and eat supper, usually with beer, the increased oxidation and heat produced by food added to the fatigue of the day, and the still hot, vitiated atmosphere of the tenements caused the occurrence of a large number of cases between 7 and 9 P.M. In the middle of the night the bakers and firemen would succumb, and, together with those who had been unconscious for some hours, would be brought to the hospitals, thus keeping up the steady stream of patients."

After a long discussion of modern methods of treatment, in which cooling processes play a large part—ice-water baths, ice-packs, and cold-water sprays—Dr. Lambert passes on to a description of the different theories of the mechanism of sunstroke.

To what are due the violent effects of great heat on the nervous system? This question has been answered, in general, in two ways: First, the effects are due directly to high temperature; second, they are due to poisoning by some substance produced in the body by the heat. Dr. Van Gieson, a recent experimenter, finds, from microscopic examination, that the elements of the nerve-axis in cases of sunstroke are decomposed in a manner precisely similar to that due to a great variety of poisons. Ten years ago Vincent, in France, came to a similar conclusion, namely, that sunstroke was "a poisoning of the economy by the products of combustion that accumulate in the blood." Dr. Lambert seems to look upon the new theory with favor, altho he hesitates to exclude the other entirely. He concludes as follows:

"The theory of autointoxication, with heat as a contributing cause, seems, therefore, to be as capable of explaining the symptoms of sunstroke and its sequelæ as the theory that heat alone is the cause. While my own experience last summer inclined me to think that there was something besides the effects of heat which was causing such terrible effects, there is still so much work to be done in the cellular pathology of all the viscera, and so many experiments to be made as to the effects of heat on the animal organism, and these effects studied by the new staining methods in vogue in cellular pathology, that it can not be claimed that the autointoxication theory is as yet conclusively proved. Heat alone, however, does not seem sufficient to explain all the clinical and pathologic observations, while heat with the auto-intoxication of the body better explains the cause and effects of sunstroke."

CHEMISTRY OF PLANT COLORS.

THE delicate and fleeting tints of the flowers, when looked at purely from a chemical point of view, are due to dyes—definite chemical compounds contained in the petals. Many of these have been isolated and analyzed. A few of the most common are described in *The Naturalist* by Dr. P. Q. Keegan, an abstract of whose article we quote below from *Natural Science* (London, July) as follows:

"The buttercup owes its brilliant golden hue to a pigment called carotin (from its presence in the carrot root), 'which is amassed in discoidal bodies that nearly fill up the cells of the epidermis, especially toward the base of the petal; in other parts, especially when the flower is fully expanded, it seems diffused in oily droplets or amorphous granules.' In either case the starch grains in the subjacent tissue act as a reflector, and contribute greatly to enhance the effect. The flower-heads contain a considerable amount of sugar, starch, calcium oxalate, and soluble phosphates, in these respects approaching more to the character of leaves than is usual. The stem and root of this buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) are remarkable for the presence of an acrid camphoraceous body easily decomposed into a volatile bitter principle (anemonin) and an acid, even during the drying of the plant, so that its original poisonous character disappears.

"Bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), with brilliant orange and crimson tints of its little papilionaceous flowers, is known to every one. To produce this vividness and luster the epidermal cells are swollen into papillæ, and contain no less than three distinct pigments. There are the solid carotin corpuscles, and also two coloring-matters in solution in the cell-sap. One is a clear yellow juice, the other is identical with the anthocyan of the rose. Where the latter predominates we get the deep red color.

"The tiny flowers of the cheerful little yellow bedstraw (*Galium verum*) contain carotin, much yellow resinous matter, and 'a curious purplish substance (possibly purpurin) insoluble in cold alcohol or benzene after purification.' The flowers also contain a species of ferment which, like rennet, has the power of coagulating boiling milk. A substance known as rubichloric acid is present, not only in the flowers but in the stem and root. It forms a colorless solution in water, but when boiled with a few drops of hydrochloric acid suddenly produces a deep blue, then a green color, and deposits a dense, dark-green precipitate soluble in ammonia. The disk florets of the daisy are tinged with carotin granules; the crimson of the ray florets is due to a soluble

pigment described as a tannin anhydrid. The blue of the harebell and chicory is again a tannin derivative.

"Two coloring-matters are engaged in the decoration of the primrose. At the base of the petal-limbs, where the tint is more deeply orange, carotin granules are present; the rest of the corolla contains a pale-yellow, soluble pigment. Altho the tints are comparatively feeble, chemical analysis shows that the plant is capable of 'an infinitely richer wealth of coloration' than it shows in our climate, since 'it seems almost impossible to exhaust the flower-heads of substances which yield vivid and powerful orange and yellow dyes.'"

AN AIR-MOISTENER FOR FACTORIES.

THE following French invention for keeping the air moist in manufactories of textile goods is described in *La Nature* (Paris, June 26) by M. Leroy. We translate his description below and reproduce the accompanying pictures:

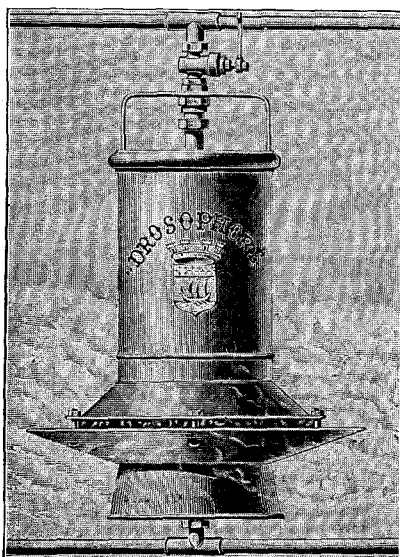


FIG. 1.—THE DROSOPHORE, OUTSIDE VIEW.

increased as much as 15 per cent. The health of the operatives also is benefited by moistening the air. In most factories the custom is to use steam for heating purposes, but this steam spreads about, deteriorates the material, and is very bad for the health.

"We may then say that it would be useful, both from the hygienic and the commercial points of view, to find an apparatus that could furnish moist air, cold or hot, according to the season. A large number of devices have already been invented, but they all have, more or less, the inconvenient feature mentioned above, that of sprinkling about minute drops of water that spoil the material.

"We have just become acquainted with a new device, the 'drosophore,' which has none of these objectionable features, and which has recently been described in various journals. It was tried for three months by the Industrial Society of Amiens, by which it has been awarded a gold medal.

"The apparatus consists (Fig. 1) of two conical jets placed vertically opposite each other; the upper one has the larger diameter, the lower is furnished with a small lateral conduit. A tube

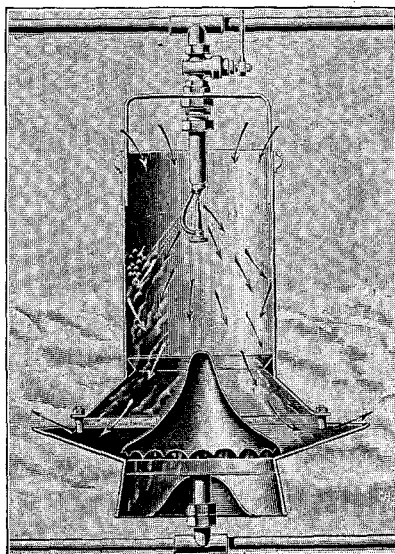


FIG. 2.—THE DROSOPHORE, INSIDE VIEW.

having a stopcock connects them to a supply of water. All around is a sheet-iron sheath, open above, and having below a larger part in communication with a waste-pipe for water, while leaving an exit for the air around the sides. If the upper faucet be opened, the water is admitted under pressure. Two jets issue and impinge directly on each other, producing a very fine pulver-

ization of the water. But the upper jet, which issues from the larger orifice, directs downward the mist or spray so produced, and at the same time draws in air from above. The air enters thus, is saturated with fine particles of spray, and issues below, carrying with it a very light mist (Fig. 2). It should be noted that by the arrangement of the lower plate, this mist is thrown upward, that is, toward the part of the room where the air is driest and hottest. It soon descends and is replaced by other air, which in its turn becomes saturated with moisture. The cold water will certainly freshen the air in summer, and warm water, on the other hand, will assure, during the winter, a sanitary system of heating.

"It should be added that the installation of a plant of this kind entails but slight expense. It is necessary, as shown in Fig. 3, to introduce water under pressure into the various passageways of the factory, as well as waste-water pipes, and to place at various points enough of the apparatus to insure the moistening of the air in sufficient degree."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

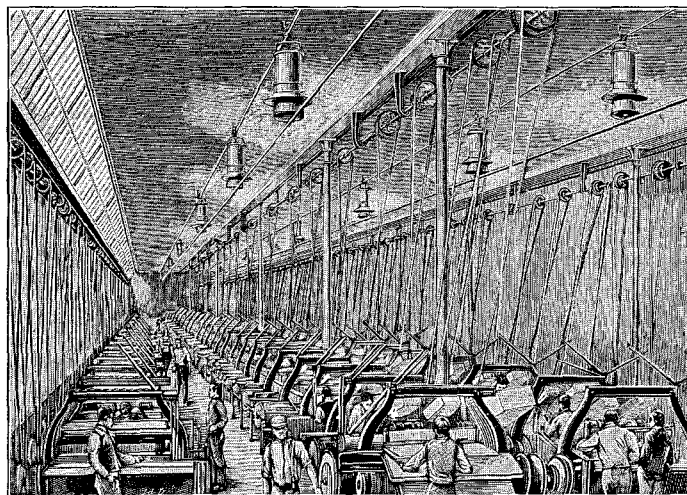


FIG. 3.—ARRANGEMENT OF DROSOPHORES IN A FACTORY.

Mining the Rare Metals.—Some of the rarer metallic elements, recently in demand only for laboratory experimentation or as curiosities, have recently attained commercial importance from their use in the mantles of incandescent gas-lamps such as the Welsbach. Says the *Revue Technique* of these metals, as translated in abstract for *The Engineering Magazine*: "At present nearly all the supply of thorite and orangite comes from Norway, and, as a consequence, a mining center has sprung up there. The most active element in the production of the incandescent mantle is the rare metal, thorium, which is found in thorite and orangite to the extent of 50 to 70 per cent., and, as these minerals are not found to any extent elsewhere, Norway has the monopoly. Thorium is also found in monazite, altho in a much smaller proportion, and, as this mineral is found not only in Norway, but also in Siberia, Brazil, and North and South Carolina, it forms a secondary source of supply. Since monazite contains the phosphates of cerium, lanthanum, and didymium, as well as thorium, it has been sought to utilize these remaining elements as by-products, in order to reduce the net cost of the thorium. Up to the present time cerium has been used, in the form of oxid, only as a coloring material for glass, producing a fine yellow tint. Attempts to use it for coloring ceramics and textile products have not been so successful, but experiments are being continued in the laboratory of the technical high school at Charlottenburg. So far no practical applications of the didymium and lanthanum have been made, and this field is yet open for the investigation of the technical chemist."

TUBERCULIN AGAIN.

THE mortifying failure of Koch's tuberculin as a preventive or curative agent in cases of tuberculosis has not discouraged its inventor. As has been recently noticed in these columns, altho discredited as an agent in treatment, it has been used largely in diagnosis, especially with animals, and many tuberculous cows are killed yearly solely on the evidence furnished by the telltale "reaction" that it produces when administered to them. Not content with this, however, the Berlin professor still hopes to carry out his original idea, and with some prospect of success, if we are to believe *The British Medical Journal* (July 17). He has brought out a so-called "new tuberculin" of which the Berlin correspondent of the journal just mentioned speaks as follows:

"Professor Koch's new tuberculin (the so-called T. R. tuberculin) was the subject of discussion at the last meeting of the Berlin Dermatological Society. Professor Lassar demonstrated five lupus cases [tuberculosis of the skin] treated with the new preparation according to Koch's directions, two of them since April of this year. He said there was no question of 'cure' as yet, but that he had the impression that the new tuberculin influenced lupus favorably, without essentially disturbing the general condition. This favorable action was irregular; time alone could prove whether it would be lasting. . . . Dr. Bussenius concludes that the new tuberculin is not uniform as regards virulence, that its chemical nature is not fully known. It is prepared from highly virulent living dried tubercle bacilli, of which Koch himself says he had the impression that he was dealing with 'explosive substances.' Bussenius adds that the effect of the injections was such a 'variable quantity' that he was unable to come to any decisive opinion. In no single case was the assumption justified that the T. R. tuberculin treatment gave better results than the therapeutic methods in use up to the present."

Of the effects produced by the injection of the "new tuberculin," *The Medical Journal* speaks more definitely as follows, in a report of experiments with it in England:

"Lupus of the face of the most virulent kind, which could not be controlled by any treatment, has been altogether altered in character, and has not only ceased to spread, but has begun to heal at various points, which are now occupied by white, soft scars. The effect is most marked in the cases with much 'apple-jelly' material, and little scarring due to previous applications. It remains to be seen how far this curative effect of the new tuberculin will go, and whether the disease process will be merely held in abeyance for a time or permanently suppressed. The hope is that the course of injections when completed will produce a condition of immunity to the bacillus tuberculosis, and that the whole process in the skin will then cease. The new tuberculin produces in moderate doses a general reaction, which is sharp but short. This reaction is an objection to the treatment which patients suffering from this disfiguring disease do not make much of. A difficulty which is likely to stand more seriously in the way of a general use of the new preparation is its cost, which is very high and apparently out of proportion to the cost of production. Mr. Morris stated that with some of his cases he had already reached doses which cost 8s. 6d. [about \$2] for each injection, and before the case is finished and immunity produced doses probably twice as large will be required. At the present time, also, there seems to be some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply. . . . This question of cost has caused much comment also in Germany, and there seem some grounds for believing that all the samples of the new tuberculin sent out are not of equal composition and strength, and produce, therefore, a general effect which varies to a serious degree in the same patient."

Electrically Welded Steel Barrels.—Barrels made of steel plate welded by electrical heat are now successfully manufactured at Uxbridge, England, by a patent process which is thus described by *Engineering*, London, as abstracted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*: "The body of the barrel is rolled out of steel plate, and buckling is prevented by easing the rolls at the ends. The rolls then bear only on the center of the

sheet passed through them, and thus extend the metal there and there only, the sheet remaining its original length at its two edges. Under these conditions it shapes itself naturally into the barrel form as the rolling proceeds, and when removed only requires its ends sheared straight in a special machine, and to have its longitudinal seam welded. This latter operation is effected electrically. . . . The bent sheet is clamped with its two opposing edges some $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch apart; a small fragment of steel is placed over the opening and melted by means of the electric arc by one man, while another stands by to hammer it as soon as ready. By welding on successive fragments in the manner named, the whole joint is finally completed, and the cask is finished by adding its heads and its bung bosses. The heads are first cut in a circular shearing-machine, and then corrugated and dished in a 400-ton hydraulic press. The dished edge fits inside the barrel head, and a ring of sheet metal $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch wide is also placed round the head of the barrel outside. The three edges of this ring, of the barrel itself, and of the head, are then melted together by the electric arc. The bung bosses are also welded on. These are steel stampings, and being much thicker than the sheet forming the barrel body, it is the practise after the weld is finished to place a heavy mass of hot iron on top of the work until the whole is cooled down. A certain annealing effect is thus secured by which possible contraction strains at the joint are avoided. The Uxbridge works of the company have a present capacity of about 240 barrels per week."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE prevailing impression that the famous soap of Marseilles was made from the pure olive oil of the south of France has been swept away by the fact that the soap-factories have been obliged to close because of the quarantine against India," says *The Medical News*. "It appears that for twenty years the manufacturers have been supplying the market with an inferior product made from common linseed oil imported from India."

"THE origin of the words 'starboard' and 'larboard,' as used in the nautical vocabulary," says *Cassier's Magazine*, "has been attributed to the Italian words *questa borda*, meaning 'this side,' and *quella borda*, 'that side.' Abbreviated, these two phrases appear as *sta borda* and *la borda*, and by corruption of languages were soon rendered 'starboard' and 'larboard' by British sailors. These two words sound so much alike that frequent errors and accidents occurred, and years ago, therefore, the use of 'larboard' was discontinued, and 'port' was substituted."

"With a view to rendering his operations really aseptic," says the Berlin correspondent of *The Lancet*, "Professor Mikulicz, of Breslau, has taken to operating in gloves, and has published an account of the favorable results obtained after three months' experience. He uses fine thread gloves, which are made aseptic in steam in the same way as surgical bandages. Of course the hands are washed and disinfected in the usual manner before the gloves are put on. The gloves have to be changed several times during long operations; they are worn by the assistants as well. Professor Mikulicz declares that none of the manipulations are rendered awkward or difficult by the gloves, and that, on the contrary, it is easier to take and keep hold of tissues in gloves than with the bare hand. He further recommends the use of a respirator of sterilized muslin, in order to avoid danger from mouth bacteria."

PROFESSOR ROENTGEN stated at the close of a recent lecture, according to *The Lancet*: "My researches have confirmed G. Brandes's observation that X rays can in certain circumstances produce a sensation of light in the retina." He records the following experiment: If a vertical slit (a few tenths of a millimeter wide only) in a metal plate be held as close as possible to the eye—open or closed—and the head, covered with a black cloth, be brought near to the discharging-apparatus, a feeble bar of light, varying in intensity, will be observed, which, according to the situation which the slit occupies before the eye, has a different shape—straight, crooked, or circular. By slowly moving the slit in a horizontal direction, these shapes can be made to pass one into the other. An explanation of this phenomenon is found when one reflects that the eyeball is traversed by a lamellar bundle of X rays, and if one assumes that the X rays are able to excite fluorescence in the retina."

"THE sale of gas for fuel," says J. C. Copley in a recent paper read before the Western Gas Association in Cincinnati, "offers the greatest possibilities for immediate development. There are very few cities embraced in the territory covered by this association in which the gas companies are not able to produce a fuel that will compete in efficiency, convenience, economy, and general utility with any other agent than can be used in the kitchen. There are all kinds of ways of bringing this to the attention of the public; probably the best way is to allow the purchaser an actual trial of its merits. The opportunity of developing the sale of any amount of gas for power should be important, but, in most instances, seems very difficult. But the same principle must necessarily apply. The convenience and economy of the power user must be considered, and whenever we can demonstrate that we have a better power or a cheaper power than any other, the field for the sale of gas for power will be greatly extended in all of our manufacturing cities."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DEATH WITHOUT BAPTISM, AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

ONE-HALF million of American children die annually "unregenerated by the saving waters of baptism." This fact, and the tremendous consequences which it is thought to impose upon these children for all eternity, form the text of a very earnest article in *The Catholic World* (August) by Rev. G. Lee, C.S.Sp. It is true, we are told, that such children are not condemned to suffering in the world to come, but they are deprived of what would be a source of the greatest joy. We quote passages from the article:

"No show, no talk, no raising of edifices or filling of registers, give conclusive evidence that a man believes in the unseen. One hidden effort for an unknown and unnamed passing soul is more conclusive proof of faith than finances and foundations that wrap the world in admiration. If this supernatural belief could be thoroughly awakened into action, the children of this country would begin to fare better.

"The case of these most helpless and most immediately necessitous members of our human family is simply awful and heart-rending. Unfitted for heaven, they pass from among us in endless throngs, while we stand idly by and do next to nothing.

"Consider the plain facts. With a medium death-rate of 20 per 1,000, some 1,400,000 souls pass into the other world every year. Comparative statistics show that about half of these never attained the full use of reason, and hence were incapable of determining their own fate for eternity. A far higher proportion would need to be given had we to treat of the myriads feloniously cut off before they can come even to the first birth.

"Therefore, annually 700,000 American children die, of whom less than one third, or about 200,000, are baptized. Our concern is with the remaining half-million who annually die unregenerated by the saving waters of baptism.

"And here let no one say that this question is idle, or fanciful, or quixotic. If faith is a reality, this question is as practical and as pressing as any ever discussed in camp or congress or council. These hundreds of thousands of children are ceaselessly passing into their fixed eternal state. Does it matter nothing what that state may be? They are human beings, and their lot is everlasting. In such a matter to remain vaguely ignorant or indifferent is cowardly inhumanity.

"Religion teaches that the difference for these children between going away baptized and going away unbaptized is just the difference between possessing and not possessing the beatific vision of God in heaven for all eternity. The baptizing depends on us, but the consequences are for the helpless ones whose fate was happily or unhappily placed in our hands—tho, indeed, the consequences of a guilty omission can hardly fail to reach us also; for, as St. Jerome wrote to the Lady Laeta—apparently an anxious mother—"The crime of leaving unregenerated children in the bonds of sin will be attributed to those who were unwilling to baptize them." It can not be otherwise."

The writer recognizes the fact that "many who bear the name of Christians" do not attribute such grievous consequences to the lack of baptism. It is to such, indeed, rather than to Catholics themselves that he addresses himself. He urges the point that they do not pretend to *know* that such consequences do not follow, and that were baptism only probably necessary it would be wicked to deprive the child of it. And who, he asks, that believes in Christianity at all can deny this probability in the face of the words, "Unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he can not enter into the kingdom of God"? The necessity of baptism, he continues, is a truth widely proclaimed and constantly insisted on in the history of the church. He refers for proof of this to the writings of St. Irenæus and Origen to show that the practise of infant baptism came from the Lord and His Apostles, to St. Augustine and Innocent the First, and the other holy fathers, and to the invariable teaching "through all

the Catholic centuries and generations up to the middle of the sixteenth century," and to-day "among the very great majority of Christians." The writer continues as follows:

"A consideration which should have weight with those who neglect or refuse to baptize their dying children is the disinterestedness of those who urge them to do so. The advocates of baptism in these circumstances have nothing temporal in view. It is of no earthly advantage to them. There is no proselytizing; the children need be neither named nor counted; it need not be known that they were baptized. Their benefactors are satisfied to await the revelation of results at the Last Judgment. See how the church acts. In everything else she vindicates for her ordained ministers the exercise of the ministry; but in this she insists that every human being may and ought to do the sacred work. She takes the trouble to define and teach that man or woman, heretic or pagan, everybody without exception, is able and is to be induced to baptize the dying. Her care for the children's souls is her impelling motive, and she must have strong reasons for resorting to such unusual measures. For the children of her own members she takes extraordinary precautions. If there be any doubt whatever about their baptism—about the fact itself, about matter, form, intention, anything essential—she, tho so careful to avoid even the appearance of sacrilegious repetition, will enjoin a new conditional administration. Understanding that baptism is absolutely necessary for those dying in childhood, she will see that they have it at all, and even with the gravest inconvenience.

"Should this example of the church prove too vague and general to impress some of my readers, I would request them to make a concrete instance for themselves. They have, with few exceptions, friends, or at least acquaintances, among the Catholic clergy. Let them choose out the ecclesiastic whom they think best gifted and best conditioned—whom they regard as a humanly happy success. Well, we can assure them that that man, be he priest, bishop, or archbishop, would in the line of duty—were it necessary—have to sacrifice his prosperous life for the sake of baptizing any unbaptized dying child, no matter what its race, color, or condition. Merely balancing his own temporal existence against that child's advantage in dying baptized, he would be bound to prefer the higher good and sacrifice his bodily life to the unknown infant's salvation."

ELEMENTS OF CONFUCIANISM.

THE six essential elements of Confucianism are set forth in a very clear and concise form by Rev. Arthur H. Smith, author of the book "Chinese Characteristics." Mr. Smith has spent many years in the far East, and in various writings has shown himself a specially thorough and fair-minded student of the social, religious, and political institutions of Oriental countries. The six essentials of Confucianism are thus described (*The Outlook*):

"The first is its doctrine of *the direct responsibility of the sovereign to Heaven, Shang Ti, or God*. This is abundantly illustrated in the classical writings, and it is a factor of the government of the present day as really as in times past. From this source originates the whole complex theory of Chinese responsibility, which plays so large a part in the conduct of all Chinese affairs, private as well as public. Only the Emperor worships Shang Ti, altho the people do reverence to 'heaven and earth,' with very little conception of what it is that they worship.

"The second element is the startling theory that *the people are of more importance than the sovereign*. The latter reigns by the decree of heaven. When he loses heaven's decree, he has no longer the right to rule. The Chinese theory of government has been compendiously described as despotism tempered by the right of rebellion—a right constantly exercised in every period of Chinese history. This feature of Chinese rule makes it the most unique combination of absolute monarchy and 'triumphant democracy' that the world has ever seen.

"The third element is *the clear recognition of the various social relations*, as already described. To a Chinese these five relations exhaust the universe, just as a Christian considers the Ten Commandments to be coextensive with human activity.

As a matter of fact, it is easy to show that many 'relations,' such as those between capital and labor for example, find no recognition at all.

"The fourth element is the lofty moral system of Confucianism. The five constant virtues are benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge, and good faith. The virtues are far oftener talked of in China than the precepts of the New Testament in Christian lands. They form a standard which is brought to the attention of all Chinese continuously. The civil-service examinations, a slow growth of many ages, have unified the Chinese mind as the mind of no other people was ever unified, unless the Jews form an exception. The Chinese habit of using sententious classical mottoes for the adornment of their door-posts, mottoes written afresh at every New-Year season, keeps the Confucian maxims always before the eye of the whole Chinese race. They are employed with varied iteration in all primary text-books, and the classics themselves form the sole and sufficient staple of all Chinese learning. It is an integral part of the theory that only the wise and the able should rule. The object of the elaborate civil-service examinations is to determine who the wise and the able are.

"The fifth element is the presentation of an ideal or princely man as the model on which every Confucianist should form his character. The influence of this ideal upon the unnumbered millions of Chinese Confucianists must have been measureless. Confucius enounced the Golden Rule in a negative form, but he affirms in the same connection that he himself had not attained to it. This places before all followers of the sage the ambition to live up to the high level which the master himself had not reached. Self-examination is inculcated by the precepts and by the example of the greatest rulers and wise men of antiquity. No nation, no race, was ever better outfitted with admirable moral precepts than the Chinese.

"The last element of the six, only less distinctly Chinese than the others, is filial piety. This includes not only that meaning naturally suggested to Orientals, but a great deal more, and in especial the worship of ancestors, which is the real religion of the Chinese people. It is perhaps the most potent among several causes which have perpetuated the Chinese race as a unit through all the millenniums of its vast history. It is itself an illustration of the saying of an emperor of a famous dynasty more than a thousand years ago, that Confucianism is adapted to the Chinese people as water to the fish.

"To those who believe that all truth is in its origin one, there need be no hesitation in admitting that the sages who uttered the principles underlying the Confucian tenets were in a sense divinely illuminated. Theirs was not the inspiration which we find in the Christian Scriptures, but they saw clearly profound, far-reaching, and eternal truths."

RELIGIOUS ABLUTIONS OF MOHAMMEDANS.

THE ceremonial washings that are incumbent on all true believers in the Koran are described in detail by M. C. Grandin in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 17). From the following translation of his article, it will be seen that those who obey the injunctions of their sacred book literally ought to keep pretty clean, but M. Grandin gives us reason to think that this, like other religious observances, is apt to degenerate in many cases into mere formalism. Says the author:

"Every one knows that the Arab in general and the Saharan in particular are the laziest of animals and the most indifferent to propriety, and Mohammed knew this well when, in every part of his political and religious code, the Koran, he inserted recommendations like this on the subject of ablutions: 'O believers! when you give yourselves to prayer, wash your face and your hands up to the elbows; wipe your head and your feet down to the nails.' Now every good Mussulman must offer to God five prayers a day at predetermined hours—daybreak, an hour before noon, three o'clock, sunset, and twilight.

"The petty ablution, repeated thrice, must precede each of these five prayers, which makes fifteen ordinary washings, not counting the greater ablution that must take place in the bath when the necessity arises.

"Mohammed went farther still; in default of water he advised

rubbing the face and hands with fine clean sand, without doubt that Mussulmans might not, under the pretext of the lack of water, finally abandon the practise of ablution.

"The Moslems have doubtless found the requirement of sand-ablution too rigorous, for they often practise—such is their horror of water—'dry ablution,' which consists in rubbing their hands either with a polished stone or on the earth and in imitating washing by rubbing them over the face, even a few steps from a brook or a river.

"Notwithstanding all these precautions, communicated by the Almighty Himself to the prophet Mohammed . . . the Arabs of both sexes are repulsively unclean, and their ages can be told by the number of layers of dirt that envelop their bodies, as easily as that of certain trees can be read off by counting the number of concentric layers in their trunks. Their clothes reach the end of their days without having made acquaintance with any other water than that of the rain—and it rarely rains in the Sahara.

"It results from the preceding that the prescriptions of the Koran relative to ablutions are made for the Mussulman alone and do not concern the European converted to Islam, whether by personal conviction or any other cause.

"The Koran, that incoherent assemblage of words called by the believer the Book of God . . . has one advantage over other religious books—and this perhaps explains the success of Islam—it promises in the other world, to those who observe its precepts, enjoyments and pleasures that they have vainly sought on earth.

"In fact, if we translate the *Djenna* [Paradise] we shall find literally, the following:

"The just shall have at their disposal:

"Streams whose water never fails;

"Streams of milk whose taste alters not;

"Streams of wine, delicious to those who drink;

"Streams of pure honey;

"They shall repose on carpets whose lining shall be of brocade;

"Under trees that shall cover them with shade, whose fruits shall fall of themselves.

"For the just, vessels of silver shall go the rounds; they shall be served by children of eternal youth, clad in robes of green satin and wearing bracelets of gold, silver, and pearls; under their feet shall run rivers of limpid water; they shall have for wives women short of glance [able to see only their lords], of their own age and of complexion like unto ostrich eggs hid in the sand."

"All these felicities have their value in a desert where the water is poor and vegetation almost wanting. Mohammed, like a skilful prophet, materialized his paradise by bringing it down to the level of the most uncultivated minds. . . .

"But to return to the ablutions, they consist in pouring a little water on the right hand and then on the left, pronouncing these words while washing:

"In the name of God, the pitiful, the merciful."

"Then a mouthful of water is gargled, always thrice, and thrice water is drawn into the nostrils, saying:

"O my God, make me to perceive the odor of paradise."

"A cup is then made out of the right hand; it is filled with water and the face is washed from forehead to chin and from ear to ear. Then the arms are washed up to the elbows, beginning with the right arm.

"The two hands, joined by the finger-ends, are dipped in the water and carried to the forehead where they are divided and drawn down to the chin, the ears are then rubbed and the neck bathed.

"Finally, the feet are washed, beginning with the right foot and passing carefully between the toes of each the fingers of the opposite hand."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. F. W. HEWES contributes to *The Outlook* a study of the missionary contributions of fourteen denominations in the United States. He shows that, with the exception of four years during the Civil War, five years during the panic of 1872-79, and the period following the panic of 1893, there has been a steady increase. From 1815 to 1824 the average annual contribution was \$40,600 a year. From this time the ten-year averages show a steady and remarkable progress, culminating in the 1890 period, with an average annual increase over the 1880 period of more than \$6,000,000; or, starting with the Civil War period (1860) a total increase in thirty years of almost 460 per cent. On the basis of the entire population of the country, the contributions for the period 1820 were four tenths of a cent per annum for each man, woman, and child in the United States. For the period 1890 this had risen to twenty-two and two-tenths cents per inhabitant.

JEWISH COLONIZATION PLANS.

THE Hebrew Standard is one of a number of prominent Jewish papers which strongly disapprove of recent projects for re-peopling Palestine with the members of the Jewish faith. The Herzl plan of colonization, one of the latest, has met with earnest opposition from this quarter. It is noteworthy also that a convention of Jewish rabbis lately held in Montreal voted unanimously against this same scheme. A correspondent of *The Standard* writes to ask the reasons why that paper opposes Dr. Herzl's plan. If this scheme is not a good one, then what solution of the Jewish problem is proposed, the writer asks. "Shall we fold our hands," he continues, "and silently look on while eight millions of Jews in Russia, Rumania, Morocco, and Persia are being oppressed, tortured, and treated worse than animals, or shall we help them to liberty and a home? Should a nation of over ten millions of able and cultured people be dispersed and subjected to every despotic czar and barbaric prince, or should we aid them in becoming a free nation themselves?"

To these questions *The Standard* replies, in part, as follows:

"Buy Palestine and nationalize the Jews? Even if we had the ready cash, could it be purchased? Would the Sultan sell his land for any price? Would the Mohammedans agree to give up their country? The idea is absurd!

"But let us suppose we could buy it, and the Lord would put His spirit into the Turks, and they were willing to barter it away for—how much? Who has an idea how many millions it would take? Where would the money come from?

"Then, again, if it could be bought, and we had the money also, what would become of the Turks? Would they leave the country and give it over to the Jews, or become aliens and make the Jews the ruling power?

"Surely, the many millions of Jews could not be domiciled in Palestine, the land could not produce enough to support them. Hence we look with perfect favor upon a colonization scheme, to get a few thousand Jews there to build themselves homes under the favorable *régime* of the Sultan, to plant and cultivate for themselves vineyards, orchards, farms, etc., but to nationalize them a Messiah would have to come, to be sure, and as a Messiah is not in sight—are matters to be forced against the prophecy of God?"

In an editorial note referring to the Herzl plan *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* says:

"Jews like to be where the Gentiles are. They have aided Gentiles to subdue many new lands, and they may not now prefer to go apart and create a separate new country for themselves alone. That plan must include authority to keep Gentiles out of the new country. Palestine is a pleasant and promising land, but other countries also are attractive. Some Jewish leaders have had their eyes upon South America as the land of promise to the Jews. He who begins with a theory can make it fit almost any land, even if it relates to Patagonia. Human insistence upon excessive details has decreased respect for some things in the Bible. The really divine elements in God's plans and intents would get far more respect if we had less of literalness on the part of those who imagine God has clearly said that which others can not see in the text of the Scripture. Perhaps the final gathering of the dispersed Jews will be in Central Africa. It is indeed written that 'The Lord shall yet comfort Zion, and shall yet choose Jerusalem.' Other texts may seem to designate Palestine as the location of the restored Jews, but that may not settle the main question."

Another and a still later attempt at colonization is being made by the Hebrew Agricultural Society of Philadelphia. The objective point in this case is the Salinas Valley, about 118 miles southeast of San Francisco, Cal. A detachment of sixty persons has already gone to this location. It is proposed that they shall take up the land under the homestead law. The colonists have taken no money with them beyond their traveling expenses, expecting to get their living in their new homes from the start.

The American Hebrew characterizes this project as "a foolhardy undertaking," and says:

"We hope that they [the colonists] will meet with success; we sincerely trust that they will prove the exception in the long list of colonies that have been started west of the Alleghenies in the past fifteen years. We can not but fear, however, that it starts under very poor auspices, for experience is a wise tho costly teacher, and sad experience advises against colonization. All of the colonies thus far planted, barring only Alliance and Woodbine, have been so many sink-holes in whose preparation valuable time and energy have been spent and in whose depths has disappeared all the money given by willing hands and hearts, anxious to prove by their deeds their faith in the regeneration of the Russian Jew through agriculture.

"Most of these attempts at colonization have not left even a single surviving farmer.

"More successful and more promising have been the single individuals or families who have sought farming with such means as they possessed and who have been aided by persons or societies to the extent that surrounding conditions warranted.

"We will watch the progress of this venture with interest, and will be glad if our prognostications prove incorrect."

IS THE OLD-TESTAMENT CANON AUTHORITY?

WAS the Old Testament, as we now have it, a complete and authoritative collection of sacred writings in the days of Christ? On this question hang a number of arguments that have been made in reply to the higher critics. In *The Presbyterian Quarterly* (April), in the leading article, Rev. William W. Elwang, of Orlando, Fla., answers the question negatively, and, while defending the present canon on other grounds, he denies emphatically that there is any historic evidence such as the defenders of the Old-Testament canon have generally claimed. He begins his article with a quotation from "wise old Richard Hooker" on the danger of "attributing unto the Scripture more than it can have," which, Mr. Elwang thinks, has been "the deep and continuous error of Christian apologetics." He also apologizes in advance for the necessarily negative character of his article, which character, however, he claims, is "in strictest harmony with present known historical truth." Then he continues:

"The function of Scripture as the vehicle of revelation demands a canon of Scripture. That is to say, it seems logical to expect that if God has a message for mankind in what we term the Bible, it is of vital importance that there should be no dubiety as to the several documents that ought to be included in the Bible. But, once more demonstrating the fond fallacy of *a priori* reasoning about 'the ways of God to men,' we find that among the many 'interesting questions concerning the Scripture that are not yet answered,' none is more interesting or more important than this very question of what, since the days of Irenæus, has been called the canon of Scripture. The whole subject of the canon—its origin, its development, its integrity and authority—is still enveloped in a haze of doubt, even in the minds of scholars. Is it, perhaps, too much to say that not one minister in ten, even in the Presbyterian Church, could give an approximately intelligent account of what is really known about it? Why were precisely the books with which we are now acquainted included in the sacred list, while other respectable candidates for this signal distinction were rejected? Was each individual book now included in the list divinely authenticated as inspired, with a view to its adoption by the church? If so, what was the form of such authentication? And upon the completion of the list, did that list itself receive inspired sanction? If so, when and how? It is somewhat trite to suggest that if these and similar questions 'could be answered in a satisfactory way it would greatly simplify Christian apologetics and supersede much hostile criticism.' Just so. But can they, in the light of modern historical research, be answered in a satisfactory way? The answer, even tho it seem a dangerous surrender, must be an emphatic No. The hard fact is that the whole history of the origin and formation of what we now call the canon is distinctly disappointing. This is true

of the Old and New Testaments alike. Both the Jewish and Christian churches for centuries had their antilegomena, or controverted books, as over against the homologumena, or universally accepted ones. Several of the former received a final classification with the latter only after generations had discussed their claims."

The views of those who do not admit the necessity of a negative answer, as set forth by Dr. J. B. Shearer in the same magazine (April, 1893), are referred to by the present writer. Their argument is based on the claim that Christ and His apostles "found the canon in existence as an authorized canon" accepted by "the Jews the world over" as complete and authoritative; and the further claim that there is no denying that this canon was "settled during the intermediate period between Malachi and Christ" by the members of the Great Synagog, who were sometimes prophets and high priests, assisted by some unheard-of oracle or miracle, and who collected the twenty-four books of the Old Testament and authoritatively closed the list against all further additions.

This "traditional theory of the canon" is assailed by Rev. Mr. Elwang as follows:

"But for the existence of this synagog, there is absolutely no historical evidence whatever. It is not once mentioned either by Philo or Josephus, or any one of the many apocryphal or pseud-epigraphical writers before the second century A.D. The wide and varied extent of the writings of these men makes it inconceivable that they should have omitted all mention of such a body had it existed and performed so important a function as the settlement of the limits of that sacred literature upon which the Jewish religion and Jewish life depended. The writers of the New Testament, as is well known, give no intimation that they ever heard of such a venerable and important body. 'There is no evidence from any literary source whatever nearer to the historical period to which the Great Synagog is assigned than "Pirke Aboth," the well-known Mishnic treatise of the third century A.D., and all the testimony of "Pirke Aboth" amounts to is this: that in the chain of tradition from Moses to the scribes of the second century B.C., the Great Synagog intervened between the prophets and "the Pairs" of Scribes, and that Simon the Just ranked as its last surviving member.' On the other hand, Kuenen, following Krochmal's lead concerning the identity of the Great Synagog with the Great Convocation of Neh. viii. 10, has conclusively proved that the former is simply a mirage of the latter seen by Jewish writers of the earlier Christian centuries, writers whose views of the history of their people were both inverted and perverted."

But even these writers, we are told, in their references to the Great Synagog, do not assert anywhere that it fixed the limits of the Old-Testament canon once for all. That it did so was a bold invention of Elias Levita, a Jewish scholar of the sixteenth century, driven hard by the exigencies of controversy. Rev. Mr. Elwang proceeds to quote from 1 Maccabees, Zechariah, Malachi, Josephus, Jerome, Augustine, and others, to show that in the period between Malachi and Christ the direct inspiration of God had ceased among the Jews, and therefore there could have been no inspired definition of the canon. Nor did the Jews the world over, Rev. Mr. Elwang asserts, at the time of Christ accept the present canon as complete and authoritative. We quote again:

"It is well known that we are not in possession of anything like a 'complete and authoritative' list of the sacred books of either before or during the time of Christ. 'The nearest approach to a catalog is the panegyric on the famous men of Israel in Ecclesiasticus,' or, according to the LXX., 'The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach.' 'The writer takes up the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets in order. He also mentions the Psalms of David, and the songs, proverbs, and parables of Solomon. Daniel and Esther are passed over in silence, and Nehemiah is mentioned without Ezra.' Philo, contemporary with the apostles, and a voluminous writer, omits all mention of Ruth, Chronicles, Esther, Nehemiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Ecclesiastes, the Song, and Lamen-

tations. The New Testament also fails us on this important point. Its writers employ a number of general terms for the Old, such as law, prophets, law and prophets, and sacred writings; and Jesus refers on one occasion to 'the law, the prophets, and the Psalms'; but the several attempts that have been made to find in these references a completed technical threefold division of the books have been barren. Granted that such a technical division existed, who can define the contents and limits of each separate division? Was it ever defined? It is very significant that no New-Testament writer ever builds a doctrine on, or even quotes from, a single book which was in dispute at that time."

The first historical attempt to fix the canon was made by the so-called Synod of Jamnia in 90 A.D., which acted by majority vote, with acts of violence toward dissenters, and whose decision did not allay the controversy. Nevertheless, the writer upholds the doctrine of inspiration of the Old Testament, and his grounds for doing so are "with the greatest brevity" thus set forth:

"There is, first, by way of preliminary assurance, the general result of historical criticism to the genuineness and authenticity of the Bible as a whole, as well as the satisfactory issue of the special investigations into the merits of certain parts of it, such as the genuineness of the fourth Gospel. Recent 'destructive criticism' has not been able to destroy the 'impregnable rock of Holy Scripture,' but has done invaluable service in removing from it the accumulated and rank moss of centuries of human tradition.

"There is, second, as subsidiary proof, looking at the Bible as a whole, the argument from its organic unity, in spite of its diversity of authorship and the origin of the several parts at centuries of time and continents of space removed from each other. The Bible is a continuous whole, a completed design, its perfectly coordinated parts supplied by workmen often ignorant of their mutual labors. This is an old and now unappreciated, but, when understood, most convincing suggestion.

"There is, third, as further evidence, the twofold witness of the church and history throughout the world and centuries, back to the most primitive times, the former always recognizing the Bible which we now have as divine, and testifying to its satisfaction of the religious feelings and deepest needs of mankind; the other unequivocally affirming its uniform and unmatched influence for good upon the individual and society.

"There is, fourthly and conclusively, the testimony of the Spirit of God to the intelligence and heart of the individual believer and to the mind of the organized body of believers, in all countries and ages, removing doubts, illuminating saving truth, and assuring the soul and the church of their possession of the 'Word of God' written."

Greek Text of the Logia.—*The Independent* furnishes the text of the recently discovered MS. containing new sayings of Christ:

1. . . . καὶ τότε διαβλέψεις ἐκβαλεῖν τὸ κάρφος τὸ ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου.
2. Λέγει Ἰησοῦς· Ἐὰν μὴ νηστεύσητε τὸν κόσμον οὐ μὴ εὐρήσετε τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ· καὶ ἔὰν μὴ σαββατίσητε τὸν σάββατον οὐκ ὀφέσθε τὸν Πατέρα.
3. Λέγει Ἰησοῦς· Ἐσθὴν ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ ἐν σαρκὶ ὤφθην αὐτοῖς, καὶ εἶρον πάντας μεθύοντας, καὶ οὐδενα εἶρον διψῶντα ἐν αὐτοῖς· καὶ πονεῖ ἡ ψυχὴ μου ἐπὶ τοῖς υἱοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὅτι τυφλοὶ εἰσιν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτῶν.
5. Λέγει Ἰησοῦς· Ὅπου ἂν ὦσιν [gap] θεοὶ καὶ τῷ [gap] ἔσμεν μόνος, τῷ ἐγὼ εἰμι μετ' αὐτῶν. Ἐγειρον τὸν λίθον, καὶ ἐκεῖ εὐρήσεις με· σχίσον τὸ ξύλον, καὶ ἐγὼ ἐκεῖ εἰμι.
6. Λέγει Ἰησοῦς· Οὐκ ἔστιν δεκτὸς προφήτης ἐν τῇ πατρίδι αὐτοῦ, οὐδὲ ἱατρὸς ποιεῖ θεραπείας εἰς τοὺς γινώσκοντας αὐτοῦ.
7. Λέγει Ἰησοῦς· Πόλις οἰκοδομουμένη ἐπ' ἄκρον ὁρὸς ὑψηλὸν καὶ ἐστηριγμένη, οὔτε πεσεῖν δύναται οὔτε κρυβῆναι.

BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN, in a recent address at South Onondaga, N. Y., in which town he was pastor of his first church fifty years ago, told how he was obliged to walk a nine-mile circuit and speak at four services every Sunday until a member of the congregation took pity on him and raised enough money to buy him a horse. "The horse had short legs," said the bishop, "and I had long legs; consequently I could by turns either walk or ride without dismounting. The salary for a year's service was \$100; and," said the bishop, "you owe me \$5 of that money yet."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

JAPAN'S PROTEST.

JAPAN'S protest against the contemplated annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States is couched in courteous and diplomatic language, but is none the less firm. Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, argues, in the main, as follows:

The Hawaiian Islands are almost in the center of the great Pacific Ocean, and all nations holding interests there must wish to preserve the independence of the group. Japan, by reason of her emigration to Hawaii, is specially interested. Japan protested against the action of the Hawaiian Government in treating the Japanese as an inferior race. Japan fears that the United States will not remove the very cause for complaint which forced Japan to exercise pressure in Hawaii. If the United States will furnish reasonable guaranties that the rights of the Japanese shall be respected as much under American rule as if Japan had settled the matter with Hawaii without interference from any one, then the Government of His Imperial Japanese Majesty may view the proposed annexation in a more favorable light. Otherwise Japan must uphold her protest. Japan has not yet considered the possibility of annexing the group herself, and would very much prefer to see it independent.

The Japanese press, on the whole, indorse the Premier's views as summarized above. The *Kokumin Shimbun* is certain that the Japanese will be driven out of Hawaii if the United States annexes the group. The *Nippon* declares most emphatically that Japan has no wish to own the group herself, but can not possibly allow the United States to rob the Japanese of the advantages already gained. The *Mainichi Shimbun*, said to be well informed, relates that the Japanese Government is extremely loth to break off its pleasant intercourse with our Government, but Japan is nevertheless determined to take a firm stand in this matter.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says:

"Japan could only congratulate herself if the United States were to annex Hawaii. Japan has a certain sense of shame in entering the diplomatic lists with so puny an opponent as Hawaii. It will be much more pleasant to deal with the United States. The Senate may, of course, refuse to ratify the treaty, hence further comment seems superfluous. It remains to be seen, too, what attitude England may assume."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is less moderate, and declares that Japan can not allow the United States to practise deception in dealing with her. The *Tokyo Shimbun* is angry because "Count Okuma, by adopting a 'strong policy' toward Hawaii, has allowed Japan to be made the tool of a handful of intriguers in a petty little island, has lowered the prestige that Japan won in the war with China, and has sacrificed the country's material interests." The *Chuo Shimbun* wonders how the Americans would feel if Japan were to turn the tables upon them by annexing Hawaii without a word of warning. The *Asahi* expresses itself as follows:

"It is very likely that the treaty will not be ratified, first because the annexation of Hawaii would be fatal to the interests of the sugar-growers, and secondly because the Democratic Senators are opposed to such an extension of the Monroe doctrine, and they are in the majority. The McKinley cabinet has, however, shown great want of consideration toward Japan. Considering the magnitude of Japanese interests in Hawaii, and considering the fact that Japan was engaged in a delicate and important negotiation with the little republic, the annexation ought not to have been concluded by treaty without some reference to Japan."

The *Japan Mail* says:

"For all purposes connected with annexation the situation remains exactly as President Cleveland left it nearly four years ago. The evidence collected by his commissioner stands unrebuted by any fresh testimony, and the 'substantial wrong' that

he denounced remains as substantial as ever. That is the stumbling-block in the path to annexation. President McKinley has not found it a stumbling-block. He has unhesitatingly taken up the position described by President Cleveland as that of having actually 'set up a temporary government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring through that agency territory which we had wrongfully put in its possession,' and he has readily made himself a party to a bargain concerning which President Cleveland said that it 'would be called by a familiar and unpleasant name when found in private transactions.'"

The paper further remarks that American justice can not quite be depended upon in the matter. Harrison at least proposed a grant to Queen Liliuokalani and Princess Kaiulani. McKinley gives them nothing. The *Yowiari Shimbun* relates that the native Hawaiians, the English, the French, and the Portuguese are decidedly against annexation. The Germans do not bother about the matter, but even among the 1,900 American voters many are against annexation. Only five to six hundred of the Americans really want it. This account gains strength from the attitude of the American press in Hawaii. The *Gazette*, Honolulu, hopes that every true American will strengthen the grip already gained, if Hawaii should turn against annexation, and *The Star* urges those interested in the annexation to redouble their efforts. It says:

"It is better to go forward on the crest of the wave and so reach the shore, than to go bobbing around in the trough of the sea, not knowing which way you are going. . . . There should be a rally, and speakers should be invited who would explain to the public the various details of the coming annexation and how it will benefit, and how it will affect various interests here. . . . What we want to know about are those who are for the cause now. Let us also know who they are that are balancing on the fence and ready to fall either way."

The Australians, themselves anxious to keep the Japanese out, applaud the action of the Hawaiian Americans. The *Sydney Herald* thinks it was none too soon, as Japan must have room for her people. In England the press at first encouraged the United States, but since the seal fisheries correspondence was made public the British press has discovered that we are very grasping, and the earnest hope is expressed that Japan may teach us a lesson. The *London Daily Chronicle* discovers a remarkable difference between "Japan's dignified protest and the present attitude of the United States." The *St. James's Gazette* thinks Japan means business, and will resist the annexation by force, tho the Americans do not seem to think so. "But they have such odd ideas of diplomatic language that they are no great authorities," adds the paper. The *Globe*, after some remarks about the "cynical insolence of the American Minister," says:

"Should it be our misfortune to engage in a quarrel with our kin beyond the sea, we must seize Hawaii immediately; but the state of things against which it is necessary to take precautions now is the by no means remote contingency of a war between the United States and a European power able to take Hawaii, which would then become a strategic point of great importance against ourselves."

"If Japan abdicates or commutes her rights, it is the clear duty of this country to interfere, even at the risk of another abusive despatch from Sherman."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks President McKinley will think twice ere he causes the Japanese navy to make a descent upon the American coast. On the continent of Europe very little interest is shown. Neither France nor Germany has vital interests in Hawaii. The prevalent opinion seems to be that Uncle Sam makes a mistake by embarking upon an aggressive foreign policy, but that it is no business of continental Europe if the United States chooses to give up her privileged position. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, supposes that Japan will be satisfied if the American Government guarantees her rights. But that is exactly the question. The *Figaro*, Paris, believes that the United States will back down on the most important points.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S TRIP TO RUSSIA.

THE event of chief interest to Frenchmen just now is the approaching voyage of President Faure to Russia, which has the double purpose of emphasizing the cordial relations between the two countries—"alliance" it never yet has been called officially—and to return the Czar's visit on behalf of the French people. As this is the first time that the President of a republic will be received as the acknowledged head of another state by a monarch, the voyage is much commented upon. The Radical element in France think that too much honor is conferred upon M. Faure. The Monarchists remark with much gusto that France is forced to invest her President with the dignity usually accorded to crowned heads only. The Bonapartist *Autorité* continually points out, with emphasis, that the head of the French Republic alone has been invited, and that, if the Premier Meline and the Speakers of the two Chambers are sent to accompany Faure, they do not go as official representatives of France. The *Éclair* gets hysterical over these taunts, and says it can not believe that the Emperor of Russia "meant to invite the President of France only, thus showing disrespect to the democratic institutions of France." In the Lower House the Socialists haggled over the modest sum of \$100,000, to be spent by Faure in Russia. But the Socialists are evidently not in touch with the great majority of Frenchmen in this case. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The Socialists understand their countrymen badly if they think to make themselves popular by criticizing the President's voyage. With the exception of a few ultra-Radicals, nobody is dissatisfied with it. There was a slight misunderstanding between France and Russia on account of the Cretan question, but it has passed off. The French people have once more turned to their Russian friend and ally. Dejeante, Jaurès, and Faberot are too late with their anti-Russian demonstrations."

That President Faure's visit will be extremely popular in Russia can not be doubted. We have not only the word of the official press for it, but also the testimony of Prince Metchersky in the *Grashdanin*, to whom everything foreign is evil. He says:

"This pleasure in the visit of the French President is positively degrading to Russia. It is disgusting. How will it be when he really comes! In Paris the people scattered flowers during the Czar's visit. Here, I suppose, the people will lie down to let Faure walk over their bodies. The attitude of the press is degrading. The papers forget that this visit is only an acknowledgment of the honor which our Emperor conferred upon France, instead we are led to think that the President confers an honor upon us."

The French papers are not pleased that the German Emperor also intends to visit the Czar this year, and that he is to be accompanied by a fleet of a dozen ships. The *Figaro* hopes sincerely that President Faure will escape the degrading necessity of exchanging polite greetings with the barbarous potentate who at present rules the Goths. The *Cri de Paris* says:

"As everybody knows, Mme. Carnot plays the rôle of Dowager-President in the French Republic. The Czar paid her an official visit. From time to time the foreign Ambassadors give dinners in her honor, and her 'at homes' on Thursdays are crowded. Mme. Carnot has not given up the hope to enter once more the Elysée, with one of her sons as President. Our Felix F. does not like this at all, and he made a wry face when there was talk of sending one of the Carnots with him to Russia. But St. Petersburg insists upon the presence of some one to represent the man who laid the cornerstone of the alliance, and so Captain François Carnot will accompany the President in the suite of General de Boisdeffre."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SIXTY years ago the Government of India forbade its officials to employ native Christians in the public service. Brahmins and Moslems were preferred. This year a Bengal Christian, a pupil of Dr. Duff, was appointed chief justice at Raepore, in Central India.

A MODERN MONARCH.

WE quote below from the text of a letter addressed by a reigning sovereign to his sons. Many European papers express the hope that, despite the democratic antagonism to monarchs which marks our age, here and there a capitalist may be found who will teach his children the principles of this king. According to the *Strassburger Post* the letter runs as follows, omitting the parts of purely private interest:

"Unless you possess qualities which distinguish you before others, it is best, while traveling abroad, to act as if you belonged



KING OF SIAM.

among the common people. You must not brag of the fact that you are royal princes, nor allow your attendants to do so. The expenses of your education I defray out of my private purse, not at the expense of the state. It is much better that I should spend my money thus, than that I should leave you a fortune, for your education is of lasting value, and you can not be robbed of it. I consider it as the most valuable inheritance, and will give the same good education even to the least developed of my sons.

"Were I to take the money from the public treasury, the people could justly say that some of my sons are not worth it, and that I am wasteful. But even my private fortune, in a certain sense, belongs to the state. It is given your father to exercise charity as well as to defray the expenses of his household. The money spent on your education will, indirectly, be of value to the state. You must remember always that your father is not bound to place you in influential position because you happen to be royal princes. . . . Important positions demand special abilities, therefore you must study earnestly and faithfully, so that you may be of value to your country and to the world.

"If you think that princes have nothing to do but to enjoy themselves, you lower yourselves to the level of animals, who are born, eat, sleep, and die! Do not fancy that you may insult others with impunity, and that you will not be punished because

you are my sons. Your father does not intend his sons to have a chance to act arbitrarily. You will be punished if you do wrong. The fact that your father is a king shall not save you.

"Be careful with your money. You may not waste it, thinking you are rich princes and the sons of kings. Do not return with debts; they will not be paid without a question, and you will be punished. Remember it is not as easy to earn money as it is to spend it! The money spent on your education is part of what your father receives in consideration of his work done in caring for the welfare of his people. Such money must be spent for useful purposes only."

And the writer of this letter? King Chulalongkorn, of Siam, who wrote it some time ago, when his sons went to Europe. Tho his difficulties are much greater, for his people are less energetic and his international position is precarious, he endeavors to follow in the footsteps of Mutsu-Hito, Emperor of Japan, introducing Western progress wherever he can in his country. The *Nation*, Berlin, says:

"King Chulalongkorn is forty-four years old, and a true reformer, almost a revolutionary on the throne. One of his first acts as king was the abolition of hereditary slavery. In his court ceremonial he abolished the custom of the courtiers to throw themselves at the feet of the sovereign. In 1874 he curtailed his own power by the creation of a cabinet. No wonder that such a ruler gained the respect of even a democratic republic, Switzerland having received and entertained him with much pleasure during his present visit to Europe. It is very characteristic that he will not interfere with the European tutors of his sons, as this would destroy the teachers' authority. He was deeply moved by the grand panorama of the Alps, which he contemplated from the Wengern Alps. 'I wish,' he said, 'the Queen were here. I know what she would do; she would stay a long time to pick flowers.'" —*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE peace negotiations in Constantinople seem to be drawing to a close, and those well-informed persons who predicted that, altho there would be a great deal of haggling after the manner of Eastern bazars, no further fighting would take place, are having their opinions verified. Turkey's position has been strengthened immensely, and she can afford to forego material benefits in deference to the wishes of united Europe. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) points out that Europe, unless absolutely forced to do so, will not attempt to dismember Turkey. It says:

"The idea of a division of Turkey has once more lost force in Europe, thanks to the bumptiousness of Greece on the one hand and the attitude of the Slavonic states in the Balkan on the other. Europe would be pleased to see a large Slavonic state there, if only to counteract the influence of Russia. But the jealousy of Servia and Rumania renders the creation of such an empire doubtful, and gives a new lease of life to Turkey, independent of her recent successes."

But if Turkey's prestige has increased, the position of her ruler has not become more comfortable. If the foreigner is less dangerous to him, his own subjects are anything but satisfied with his attitude. Threats against the Sultan's life are heard, should he evacuate Thessaly. The Thessalian Wallachians, over 100,000 strong, complain that they have been badly treated by the Greek Government, and agitate in a most earnest and *bona-fide* manner for the retention of Thessaly by Turkey. Their excuse is that, while the Turks do not interfere with their religious freedom, the Greeks oppose all sects not connected with the Greek Church. Yet there is little doubt that the Sultan will soon come to terms. The Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria are determined that Thessaly shall be left to Greece. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) points out that Turkey could not well hold out against such a coalition. It says:

"The financial condition of Turkey is not such that she could

maintain a large army long enough to tire out the powers. It is not quite clear where the money for the last war came from, but it is quite certain that the source is not inexhaustible. It is also doubtful that Turkey will get the money from Greece if a large indemnity is awarded her. Whether Turkey likes it or not, she will have to accept the peace Europe dictates for her. The longer Turkey keeps her present large forces under arms the more she ruins her finances, and this must necessarily lead to the loss of the prestige gained by the war."

The *Seuil*, Paris, says:

"Turkey will have to concede everything to Europe. Thessaly will be evacuated, and the part the Sultan will be allowed to retain will be insignificant. Opposition to the dictates of Europe would eventually cause a military expedition led by Russia. But Turkey does not wish to commit suicide, and she knows it is a question of life and death. Constantinople for the Sultan or for the Czar, that is the dilemma before which Europe is placed."

The papers expressing English government opinion hope "that the relations between Great Britain and the Porte may be less strained in future." It is extremely doubtful that England would really participate in the coercion of Turkey. The reason is to be found in such articles as the following, from *The St. James's Gazette*, a paper closely in touch with the powers that be in England. Under the heading, "Rousing Islam," it says:

"If the Sultan tries to annex a portion of the Greek territory which he has conquered, he is doing what France did to Austria, Germany to France, Austria and Prussia to Denmark, the United States to Mexico, and, generally speaking, everybody to everybody else when they got the chance. No doubt, it is inconvenient that Turkey should extend her frontiers; but it is doubtful whether we should kill Turkish soldiers with any real gusto, or burn Turkish towns with enthusiasm, because the Turks decline to recognize this inconvenience. Besides, who is to do the killing and the burning? It will not be exactly a holiday parade to suppress three or four hundred thousand Ottoman troops, with Edhem and Osman at their head, and in their hearts the feeling that they are fighting a holy war against the infidel. The job is rather too tough for any but the great military powers to take up; and which great power is anxious to bell this very large cat, with those ugly claws? . . . We are ourselves the greatest Mus-sulman power in the world. The Kaiser-i-Hind rules over more followers of the Prophet than the Padisha; and we have striking evidence, in our newspapers this morning, of the mischief and the dangers we run if we touch the susceptibilities or injure the religious feelings of those fifty millions of our Asiatic fellow subjects who believe in the faith of Islam. . . . We know too that there is something like an Islamic revival over the Eastern world, and that the persecution—for so it seems to them—of the head of Islam by some of the Western powers, has roused indignation and angry protest. How far the movement has gone in India we do not pretend to know; persons far better informed than ourselves do not know, tho they may suspect a good deal. At any rate, it is clear that it would need but little to wake the Moslem fanaticism of all India into flames. It is no time for England to pose before the Moslems of the East as the bitter and persistent enemy of the Calif and the faith of Islam, especially when Russia has been industriously assuming the rôle of their protector."

Even so good a Radical as *The Westminster Gazette* does not see much chance for England to "bell the cat," but turns for once to the three emperors. It says:

"The Sultan has a good many soldiers in Thessaly, and it might, it would be a big business to go in and chase them out. We pointed out yesterday what *The Spectator* does to-day, that the British fleet at Salonica would probably be as effective as the Russian army was in 1878 at Philippopolis. Rightly or wrongly, these are not crusading days, but days when great powers hesitate to act single-handed. But here it is Europe *vs.* Turkey, and it is too ridiculous to suppose that in these days of armaments Europe is really helpless against the Sultan. And if he is allowed to continue to reject the proposals of the powers, it is not alone the concert that will be discredited, but the Czar with his circular, the Kaiser with his message, and the Austrian Emperor with

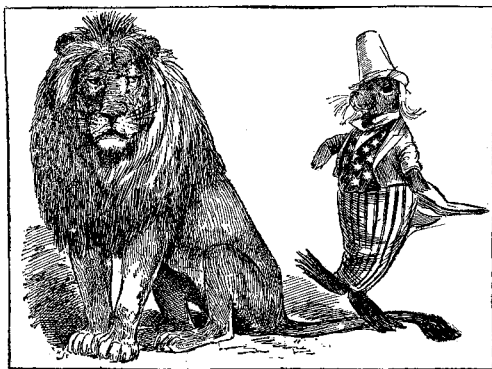
his telegram. The three emperors are popularly supposed to like to have their own way. In this instance we heartily hope they will see that they get it."

The usually well-informed *Politiken*, Copenhagen, believes that Turkey's objections have, in the main, been overcome, but that Greece is unwilling to furnish proper guaranties for the payment of the war indemnity. Germany, however, insists that the finances of Greece shall be put upon a solid basis by taking them out of the hands of the Greek Government. The *Vossische Zeitung* relates that since the beginning of July the Greek Government has paid for the provisions necessary for the army and the refugees from Thessaly with shiplasters."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ROAR OF THE LION.

THE publication of the note addressed by Secretary Sherman to Ambassador Hay, in which our Secretary of State accuses Great Britain of bad faith anent the Bering Sea seal fisheries, has aroused a storm in England. The opinion of Europe, taken as a whole, is that Mr. Sherman expressed himself less politely than his position as representative of a great nation warrants, but he is forgiven in consideration of the fact that previous training is not thought necessary in men called to manage affairs of state in the United States. In England, however, Mr. Sherman's note is regarded as an intentional insult, designed to please the jingoistic spirit of the American masses, who are supposed to hate England. "The McKinley Government," says *The Westminster Gazette*, "will inevitably disappoint American jingoes in the matter of silver, but we hope it will not think it necessary to clear itself of the pro-British suspicion by striking a too heroic attitude in the matter of seals." *The St. James's Gazette* is perfectly certain that, tho England "gave in" in the Venezuelan question, and may do so in the seal fisheries question, the British Lion will some day get tired of these continual twists to his tail, and then he will do something terrible. The reason why England will have to administer a castigation to us is described in the following:

"One element in the present dispute is that it affects Canada, and that the Canadian Premier is at present in England, and will be able to tell Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain—if they need to be told—of the deplorable effect produced on public opinion in Canada by what everybody in the western hemisphere believes to be our recent surrenders to the United States. It is very convenient for Downing Street to get rid of a difficulty at the expense of the colonies; but if the great states in South Africa and North America are to be encouraged to contribute to imperial defense, it can only be on the clear understanding—and demonstration—that the home Government will not leave them in the lurch when it is inconvenient to press their claims. Even if we were so devoid of spirit ourselves as to bear with continued provocation without resistance, there is a spirit growing in the States over-sea that will not permit it; and therein lies the danger to which we have



HOW LONG WILL HE STAND IT?

—*Westminster Gazette.*

referred—the danger that some day the Washington Government will 'try it on' once too often."

The Home News, London, is convinced that only the least respectable portion of the American people wish Secretary Sherman to oppose England, or any other country. It says:

"Mr. Sherman is anxious to prove himself a strong foreign minister, and the Bering Sea seal fisheries and Hawaii are two directions in which he may exhibit his fortitude. Neither move is popular with the more respectable section of the American people, and both are probably to be defended only on the ground that there is a certain jingo appetite in the States which has to be satisfied. Hence the changes are rung with more or less impartiality on Spain, Japan, and Great Britain."

The Morning Post believes that the sooner England turns to the task of giving us a licking the better it will be for her. It says:

"The Americans are not moved by any considerations of kindred, as is often falsely asserted in our press on the authority of a few stragglers among us whose policy is to enter society and be considered fashionable. These people form only a microscopic minority among their countrymen, and have neither influence nor ability to make their ideas prevail at home. The moment for action will not be four years hence; it is now. The American navy is fast growing, and its increase will make the task impossible. The longer it is postponed the more difficult it will be."

The Spectator thinks Secretary Sherman should apologize before Lord Salisbury can go on with the matter. *The Daily Mail* thinks it would be best to let some one else administer a lesson to the United States; England's part should be to sit still instead of interfering on our behalf. It says:

"Unless we get an arbitration treaty the day will come when the unbridled verbiage of a small section of American politicians will magnify petty insult into a pretty war. Secretary Sherman's despatch is too undiplomatic for English ears and too hollow for American common sense. In the interests of humanity the rumored alliance between Japan and Spain is desirable. Our Yankee friends want a little blood-letting to bring them to a sensible international policy and this would best be done by any hands other than those of England."

The latest continental mails show that only the French exhibit a slight interest in these occasional newspaper wars between England and the United States. To the Germans it appears most amusing that the English should accuse the Americans of coarse language and braggadocio, and *vice versa*. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says it's a case of the pot calling the kettle black. The *Journal des Débats* says:

"We do not pretend to judge the merits of the case. But as regards the form, the particular incident which caused this clashing of pens, we can not but acknowledge that the English have a right to 'get huffy' over the publication of a diplomatic note which touches so closely their self-love. Such a procedure is incorrect; it can not be explained unless the American diplomats affect to ignore the customs in use between all countries engaged in international communication. On the other hand we can not help thinking that the English press gets excited beyond measure. *The Morning Post* views the situation by far too tragically. The press of both countries would do well to exhibit a greater measure of prudence."

"Mercy!" exclaims the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, "who'd 'a' thought such meek and mild creatures as the seals would cause a row like that!"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

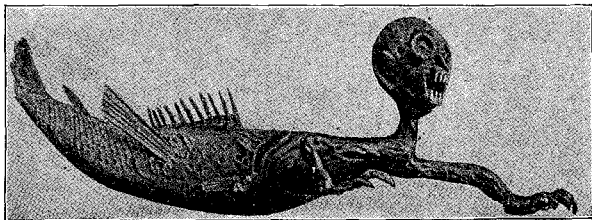
A PRUSSIAN master of ceremonies would have a fit if he were asked to marshal the guests in the English way, says the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, and proceeds to show how the order of rank was at the reception in Buckingham Palace: First came the archbishops, then the dukes and duchesses, marquises and marchionesses, earls and countesses, lords and ladies, bishops, barons, "right honorables" and "honorables," county councillors, the lower clergy, the medical profession, and last, the admirals, captains, commanders, and naval lieutenants, to be followed by field-marshals, generals, and other army officers. In Prussia the military men rank first, noblemen without military rank and without official position "take a back seat," and the clergy are remanded still farther in the rear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF A FRAUD.

M. ALBERT LONDE contributes to *La Nature* (Paris, July 7) an account of the examination, by means of Roentgen rays, of one of the ingenious Japanese frauds called in this country "mermaids," and consisting of the body of a fish with what appears to be a human head. The latter is often that of a monkey, but in this case it appears to have been a pure work of art. We translate the description below:

"Several weeks ago Messrs. Flameng and Maurice Farman brought to the Salpêtrière a dried and mummified animal that



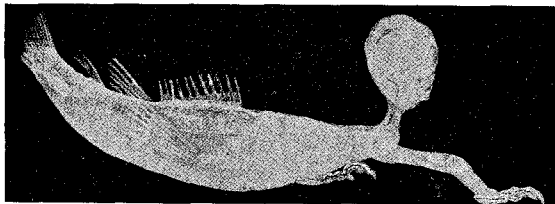
A JAPANESE "MERMAID" (PHOTOGRAPH).

had been sent to them from Japan. This odd specimen, of which a photograph is given in Fig. 1, presents the aspect of a creature whose forward part is vaguely human and whose rear is exactly like a fish. It was a matter of interest to see, without destroying this curious object, whether the interior showed any traces of a skeleton, and thus, to know whether we had to deal with some authentic and little-known animal, or, on the contrary, with a common trick. Thanks to Roentgen's method, nothing was easier, and the object of this note is to indicate the results that have been obtained.

"But first it will be interesting to state the observations that have been made on the specimen in question by Dr. Barthe, of Sandfort, which show on the one hand the great skill of the artistic author of this odd work and on the other certain errors which, even had the radiographic analysis been lacking, would have sufficed to enlighten the inquirer."

Without quoting word for word the description of Dr. Barthe, we will epitomize it briefly by saying that he finds no trace of eyeballs, which would have been present in a real mummy, and the nostrils are too regular. There are the indications of ribs, but none of a spine to sustain them behind or of a breast-bone to hold them in front. The left elbow is very defective. The phalanges are absent and the claws of birds serve as nails. In spite of these defects, which stand out before the eye of an expert, the artist has given to his work a very deceptive appearance of actual mummification, and in many of the details the imitation is perfect. To resume the quotation.

"The rear, in the form of a fish, is joined to the anterior by means of glue. . . . To sum up, besides the defects of the skele-



THE SAME (NEGATIVE RADIOGRAPH).

ton that have just been described, we might ask, *a priori*, how this creature could have used its fore-limbs for aquatic locomotion.

"Radiography fully confirms the conclusions that follow from the preceding examination. In the interior of the head there is no trace of bone; the skull has been formed of vegetable matter that is almost completely transparent to the X rays, and we perceive only the folds of the bands that have been used, chiefly in

the glued parts. The teeth have become almost invisible. . . . If they had been real ones they could have been distinguished easily. Finally, in the limbs can be seen the wires that sustain and form the fingers. We have here, therefore, nothing but a fraud, and no doubt can exist on this point."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A FRENCH VIEW OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A PAPER on American divorces is contributed to *Le Figaro* (Paris, July 12) by a correspondent with an English pseudonym, "Silver Spring," who, if we may hazard a conjecture, is perhaps a Frenchman living at some American town of that name. If his compatriots believe him, they will look upon our country as a place where the institution of marriage scarcely exists in any true sense, or at any rate where its aspect as a religious rite is wholly lost sight of. He says:

"It may be said without exaggeration that for fully half of the population of America marriage is but a contract that is no more indissoluble than any other, and that presents no obstacle to the wishes of the person who desires to break it. Marriage is a wholly human affair, from which it is allowable and even honorable to retire when, for whatever reason, it has become objectionable. And this human character is recognized and even consecrated by the fact that the Protestant churches, except the Episcopal Church, place no difficulty in the way of the remarriage of divorced persons on the evidence of the judgment that separated them, as if pastors were only the passive agents of the civil authority. In a ceremony on which they invoke the blessing of God they turn quite aside from the religious side of the question and lend themselves to the tying of any knot that is proper from the point of view of the civil law.

"This facility of varying the colors of the conjugal knots singularly increases the vogue of a holy state that may be embraced, quitted, and resumed so easily at the hands of the pastor; so it is not the coming nuptial benediction that disturbs those spouses that are desirous of separating; it is—will it be believed?—the rigor of the laws in some States. There are States, like New York, where divorce is very hard to obtain, and whose residents are forced to resort to the judges of other States, where marriage is a plaything that is broken with more or less ease. The inhabitants of New York have only to cross the Hudson. The State of New Jersey, which borders the other side of the river, is empowered to untie knots, but only in certain cases; there are scruples; serious grounds are necessary. People who can not produce these must take the trouble to go a great deal farther, to North or South Dakota, or to the Territory of Oklahoma, where chains are broken as by enchantment! If they ask your reasons, they never commit the indiscretion of finding them insufficient. One sole condition is required—residence for six months in the two first-named States, and for three months in Oklahoma, but—you are not obliged really to live there. Most honorable witnesses gain a livelihood in no other way than by affirming on oath that you have resided there from the day of the introduction of your application up to the day when you appear before the judge. There are even ways of avoiding this latter formality."

After a column or so of startling and more or less veracious tales of the so-called "divorce colonies," quite in the usual French manner, our critic goes on to give what are in his opinion some of the reasons for the large number of American divorces. Hasty marriages have much to do with it, he thinks, and here a great many Americans will agree with him. He says:

"In most States no precaution is taken against polygamy; no publication of banns is required, no consent of parents, no proof of residence. You present yourself before the judge, or the notary, or 'a minister of the Gospel,' and are married out of hand on the declaration of the parties that they are free, without any investigation of the truth of their words. The law requires a residence of three or six months, sometimes a year, in the divorce-colonies; but no safeguard at all is demanded when you wish to enter the marriage state.

"The laws seem to appreciate the importance of marriage only on the day when they are asked to dissolve it, and yet they oppose this dissolution only with appearances of rigor. We shall astonish our readers when we tell them that the act of marriage, defective tho it be, is yet the most serious civil act in America. Neither municipalities nor tribunals register births and deaths! How can acts be omitted in America without which we would not know how to live in France? Families record them in their Bibles, and physicians bear them witness, and that is all the evidence required in America. The most surprising thing is that all goes on smoothly."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reports declare actual and prospective improvement in most lines, particular encouragement coming from crop prospects. Bank clearings increase 30 per cent. over the week in 1896. Business failures increase slightly over recent weeks. The stock market shows irregularity but not the reaction expected after the settlement of the tariff.

Fall Demand for Merchandise.—"The unexpectedly early fall demand for staple merchandise which *Bradstreet's* announced last week has increased, and altho not conspicuous at some of the larger Eastern cities which it is approaching, is notably so at points in the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys and in the larger wheat-growing States. A special investigation by *Bradstreet's* this week shows that increased purchases by country merchants in the region specified, based on the prospectively large wheat crop at home in the face of short wheat crops abroad, has increased business with Western jobbers from 10 to 15 per cent. compared with fall trade at a like period last year. The total volume of this new business is not large, but it is unusual in this the dull month of the year, and it is growing.

"A number of Western implement factories are unable to fill all their orders for near-by delivery, and one order for shoes alone, at St. Louis, calls for \$35,000 worth of goods. The depression among woolen manufacturers is less pronounced, because prices of chevots and other wools have begun to advance, pointing to profit in handling high-priced wool. Eastern chevots for spring delivery are selling at 10 cents over last year, and at Chicago various grades of woolen goods have advanced to 10 per cent. The greatest relative improvement among jobbers and wholesalers in various lines is at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, altho at other points, notably in Texas, there is a pronounced feeling of confidence in an early revival of demand, which is already beginning to show itself. A number of the large trunk-line railways report that they are carrying more merchandise than one, two, or three years ago.

"Fewer bituminous coal-mine employees are on strike than one week ago, and the prospect is brighter for a settlement of the differences between mine-owners and the operatives. Fewer manufacturing industries than expected have been compelled to close owing to lack of coal on account of the strike, the principal check being due to higher prices for fuel. Iron and steel and the cotton-goods industries are more unfavorably situated than almost any other. Bessemer pig iron and steel billets continue at the lowest quotations known, the latter a shade under \$14, awaiting the renewed demand which has begun to show itself in staple lines of merchandise. The shutting down of cotton mills to force a reduction of stocks on hand has already stiffened prices, and with existing conditions in other lines of business the outlook is for a better request for cotton goods and for iron and steel in the early autumn. The most favorable feature of trade is its slow, conservative, steady expansion, it being based on the increased wants and larger consumptive capacity of the agricultural community, for whom the prospect is brighter than it has been for six years."—*Bradstreet's*, July 31.

Improvement in Business.—"Despatches from almost every Northern city of importance, condensed on the following pages, report without exception improvement in business, and from Detroit to Seattle and Portland, splendid crop

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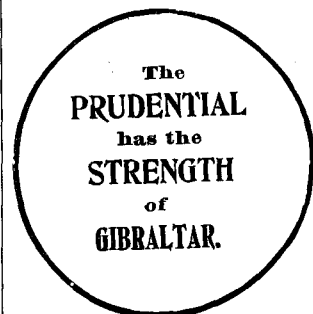
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prospects. The stock market was expected to drop off with realizing after the tariff bill passed, but it advanced. The wheat market seemed to have met a reaction, but has been moving upward as rapidly as before. Money markets have been made more confident by declarations of the President and Secretary Gage. The task of adjusting the business and industries of the country to conditions created by a new law has progressed with gratifying rapidity and ease. Even the increasing strength of striking coal-miners probably forwards the adoption of the uniformity plan, which promises to remove most of the causes of such struggles. Some confusion is caused by events seemingly contradictory; by closing of large cotton mills when many other works are starting, and by decline in some prices when others are advancing, but the balance is unmistakably on the right side."—*Dun's Review*, July 31.

Wheat and Corn.—"The most important event since the passage of the new tariff, which was generally anticipated a week ago, has been the marked increase in foreign demand and advance in price for wheat, which has risen 4½ cents during the week, with Western receipts for the first time exceeding last year's, and Western railroads besieged for cars, and with Atlantic exports of 1,718,738 bushels, flour included, for the week, and 6,351,178 bushels in four weeks, against 6,917,865 last year. With heavy contracts for shipment, exceeding 1,200,000 bushels on a single day, Liverpool reports of a shipment from America to Northern Bohemia, and French markets excited, speculative sales here have little influence. The fact that corn exports exceed last year's, altho the price has advanced to 32.87 cents, is further proof that foreign demands are substantial. With crop news still favorable, as our Western despatches show, producers may probably realize something like \$80,000,000 more than last year on wheat, which means a great difference in purchases by agricultural States. Corn also advanced 1.25 cents and cotton a sixteenth, the reports as to yield are good."—*Dun's Review*, July 31.

Canadian Trade.—"General trade at Montreal is moderately active, equal to about the average at this season. Cattle export trade is less profitable than expected. At Halifax business continues dull. The apple, as well as other fruit crops in Nova Scotia, promises to be small. Advice as to the Newfoundland fisheries are discouraging. Lumber prices and stocks of lumber at St. John, N. B., are somewhat depressed by large supplies abroad. There are 32 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 21 last week, 37 in the week a year ago, 24 two years ago, and as compared with 31 in the last week of July, 1894 [*Dun's Review*: 28 to 40 last year]. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$21,399,772 this week, compared with \$21,670,880 last week, and as contrasted with \$17,252,362 in the week one year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, July 31.

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Current Events.

Monday, July 26.

The Treasury Department decides that the new tariff law was in force after midnight of Friday, July 23. . . . A steamer from Port Townsend, Wash., carries 350 men to the new gold diggings. . . . The President appoints T. V. Powderly Commissioner of Immigration. . . . The coal-miners' strike spreads in the Great Kanawha region, W. Va.; Fairmount operators secure an injunction restraining E. V. Debs and others from holding meetings. . . . Bar-silver is quoted at 59 cents.

In the House of Commons a motion reflecting on the select South Africa committee is defeated by a vote of 304 to 77. . . . The body of young Sorrel, the Alpine climber, is found at the bottom of a deep crevasse in the Mont Blanc region. . . . It is reported that the Canadian cabinet has decided to levy a royalty on gold taken out of the Klondike. . . . The Japanese reply to Secretary Sherman on Hawaiian annexation is published.

Tuesday, July 27.

The President appoints Robert J. Tracewell Controller of the Treasury, and Moses P. Handy special commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900. . . . Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department speaks in Boston on financial reform. . . . Coal-operators meet in Pittsburgh and labor leaders in Wheeling, W. Va., to consider the strike. . . . Ex-United States Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, dies at Edgewood, R. I. . . . Ex-Judge Thomas M. Cooley is at a sanitarium in Flint, Mich.

European control of Greek finances is proposed as a part of the peace conditions with Turkey. . . . A supplementary naval estimate of £500,000 for the construction of four armored cruisers is announced in the House of Commons committee of supply. . . . Tribesmen attacking Camp Malakand, in the Chitral, are repulsed. . . . The Lambeth Conference decides to recognize the adoption of the title of archbishop in Canada. . . . The Marquis of Ito in Paris says no conflict is possible between the United States and Japan over Hawaii.

Wednesday, July 28.

President McKinley makes important changes in civil-service regulations. . . . The President leaves Washington for Lake Champlain. . . . The Maryland Democratic convention makes nominations on a bimetallic platform. . . . W. L. Merry, of San Francisco, recently appointed United States Minister, is declared *persona non grata* by the diet of the Greater Republic of Central America. . . . Mine-operators, in conference at Pittsburgh, adopt a uniformity agreement for ratification. . . . Secretary of the Navy Long appoints two members of a board to determine the cost of a government armor-plant.

The Canadian Government decides to impose a royalty on gold taken from the Klondike, to increase the official force, and reserve every other placer claim. . . . Surviving heirs of Stephen Girard, found in France, it is said, will

take steps to secure restitution of the property. . . . Government troops patrol Lisbon, Portugal. . . . Li Hung Tsao, Grand Councillor of China and opponent of Li Hung Chang, is dead. . . . The Government in India adopts a policy of suppression of native agitators.

Thursday, July 29.

The President makes twenty-three consular appointments. . . . The Secretary of War appoints a special board on deep-waterways from the great lakes to the seaboard: Major Charles W. Raymond, corps of engineers; Alfred Noble, of Chicago, and George Y. Wisner, of Detroit. . . . Decrees of sale of the Union Pacific Railway are approved in Omaha; the upset price is fixed at \$50,637,455. . . . Strikers camp and hold an immense mass-meeting near the DeArmitt mines, near Oak Hill, Pa. . . . L. W. Sanborn, of Illinois, is elected president of the United States League of Building Associations. . . . The Moody summer Bible conference opens at Northfield, Mass.

It is reported that the five Central American republics have signed a treaty of alliance forming the Republic of Central America and relegating the countries forming the alliance to the position of the states; the new republic is to be governed by a chief of states and a council which will have authority to control all foreign affairs. . . . The views of Germany as respects European control of Greek finances are agreed to by the Ambassadors at Constantinople. . . . There has been severe fighting in Chitral, and the ammunition of the garrison at Malakand is nearly exhausted. . . . The cession of Kassala, in Abyssinia, by Italy to Great Britain, is reported from Rome.

Friday, July 30.

Strikers fail to secure recruits from the De Armitt mines, but go into camp nearby. . . . It is announced in Washington by the Japanese Legation that arbitration with Hawaii is accepted. . . . E. B. Andrews, who recently resigned from Brown University, accepts the presidency of a correspondence school on the Chautauqua plan, founded by John Brisben Walker of *The Cosmopolitan*. . . . The Buffalo (Independent) Refining Company assigns.

Great Britain denounces the commercial treaty with Germany which has been in force since 1865. . . . The British Foreign Office accepts the proposition for a pelagic sealing conference in Washington. . . . Serious disturbances occur in Lisbon and Oporto; Ministers fear an attempt at revolution. . . . The King of Siam reaches England.

Saturday, July 31.

The Bureau of Statistics estimates the loss of revenue on anticipatory importations at \$32,666,427. . . . Judge Seaman, United States court, Milwaukee, decides that the title to public lands never rests in the Indians; much Milwaukee property is involved. . . . The general land office gives out a statement regarding Alaska land laws. . . . About half of the De Armitt's men are said to have joined the coal-strikers. . . . President Albert Schaeffer of the failed Allemania Bank, St. Paul, Minn., is acquitted of embezzlement. . . . President C. W. Spaulding of the failed Globe Savings Bank, Chicago, is found guilty of hypotheating county bonds. . . . Col. George Moore Smith is appointed New York Police Commissioner to succeed Col. Frederick D. Grant, resigned. . . . E. C. Bald wins the bicycle race at Manhattan Beach, New York; Earl Kiser beats a track record.

Captain-General Weyler announces a grant of amnesty to fifteen hundred exiles from Cuba. . . . Hundreds of lives are lost and great amounts of property destroyed by the floods in Silesia, Bohemia, and the Crimea. . . . Simultaneously with Great Britain's denunciation of the German treaty, Sir Frank Lascelles proposes a new one. . . . A statement from Athens is interpreted in Paris as indicating that should foreign control of Greek finances be adopted the king would abdicate. . . . British troops are sent from Malta to Crete.

Sunday, August 1.

The state of siege at the De Armitt mines near Pittsburgh is maintained, several thousand strikers arriving there from the surrounding country. . . . Mr. Moody, Bishop Newman, and the Rev. George H. C. MacGregor speak at the Northfield meetings.

Servia protests to the powers because of the incursions of Albanians. . . . From twelve thousand to fifteen thousand natives are under arms in India, and the Government has ordered the reserve brigade to assemble. . . . A battle took place on July 21, near the capital of Gazaland, Africa, between rebellious natives and Portuguese troops.

A lamp does not burn very well, and eats its head off in chimneys, unless you use the chimney made for it.

Index tells.

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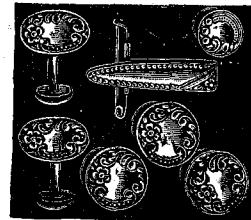
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PERSONALS.

THE composer Beethoven was possessed of a grim satiric wit which resembled nothing so much as the caustic humor of Carlyle. It is related of him that one day his brother, who was very proud of a little piece of property he owned, called on him, but found him out. So he left a card inscribed: "Johann von Beethoven, land proprietor." Next day he had it returned to him, written on the back: "H. von Beethoven, brain proprietor."

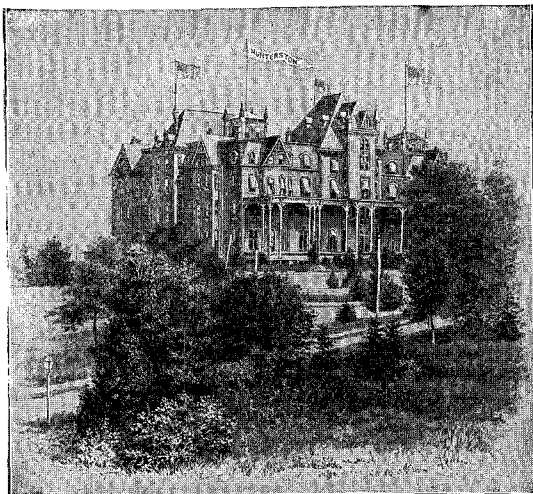
"I WAS much struck," says Max Müller, in "Cosmopolis," "by the extraordinary power of observation of a French friend of mine, who when in 1855 the Queen and the Empress Eugenie entered the Grand Opera at Paris together and were received with immense applause, turned to his neighbor, an Englishman, and said: 'Look at the difference between your Queen and our Empress.' They had both bowed graciously and then sat down. 'Did you not observe,' he continued, 'how the Empress looked round to see if there was a chair for her before she sat down? But your Queen, a born Queen, sat down without looking. She knew a chair must be there, as surely as she is Queen of England.'"

ELISHA BENJAMIN ANDREWS, who on September 1 will cease to be president of Brown University, on account of his free-coinage views, is of New England extraction (born in 1844). He was graduated from Brown in the class of 1870, having already served as second lieutenant in the Civil War. In the service he sustained the wound that cost him the sight of his left eye, an injury that has forced him to extreme care in the use of his remaining eye ever since. In 1874 he was graduated from the Newton Theological Institution and ordained a Baptist clergyman, but he has occupied but one pulpit, becoming president of Denison University in 1875, and professor of homiletics and pastoral theology in Newton Theological Institution in 1879. From 1882 to 1883 he studied abroad and returned to occupy the chair of history and political economy at Brown in 1883. Here he remained for six years, displaying even then the qualities that have since made him the most popular president that Brown has ever had. Doctor Andrews then went to Cornell as professor of political economy and finance, and returned to Brown as president the following year. Under his administration the college attendance has

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increased from 400 in 1889 to 900 in 1897. Five new buildings have been added to the institution's equipment—the Land Astronomical Observatory, the Lyman Gymnasium, Wilson Hall, Maxcy Hall and the Women's College Building. During his administration several new degrees have been offered, and every course of study has been widened and deepened, the faculty increased and strengthened and enthusiasm and progress injected through every vein of the institution. One of his greatest innovations was the opening of the university's doors to women. This was done in 1892, and there are now 157 women in the institution. In 1892 he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the International Monetary Convention at Brussels. Among his published works are "Institutes of General History," "Institutes of Constitutional History," and "Institutes of Economics." A pamphlet entitled "An Honest Dollar" has had a wide circulation.

MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN'S MOTHER.—An appeal issued by the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Association states that the grave of the mother of the martyred President is in a condition little creditable to the patriotic spirit of the American people, and contributions of money to mark and care for it properly are asked. No large sum is expected or needed, but the association desires to raise a few hundred dollars, and the Indianapolis *Journal* has consented to receive and guard any sums that may be sent to it for this purpose. The understanding is that the Department Commander of the Grand Army and the presidents of the Indiana Woman's Relief Corps and of the Loyal Legion will bring the matter to the notice of those organizations in their next official orders, and in the mean time the people of Indianapolis have already taken it up. Next month Governor Mount of Indiana, who is chairman of the Memorial Association's executive committee, will, with his associates, visit Lincoln City, in Spencer County, where the mother of the Liberator is buried, and while there he will confer with the residents of the place in regard to what form the memorial should take.—*The Times, New York.*

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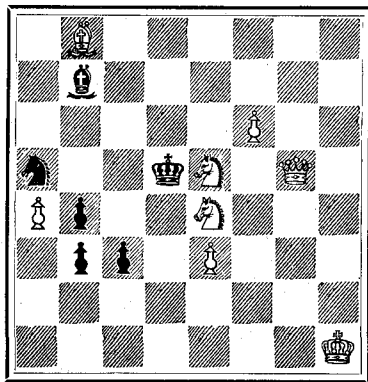
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 216.

BY L. VETESNIK.

First Prize *Warsaw Courier* Tournament.
Black—Six Pieces.

K on Q 4; B on Q Kt 2; Kt on Q R 4; Ps on Q B 6, Q Kt 5 and 6.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on KR sq; Q on K Kt 5; B on Q Kt 8; Kts on K 4 and 5; Ps on K 3, K B 6, Q R 4.

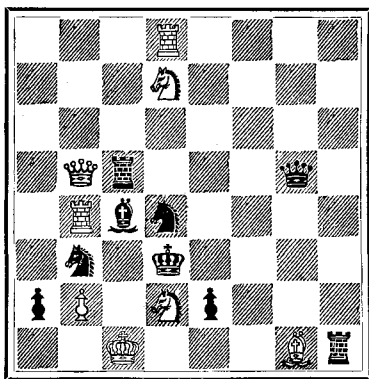
White mates in three moves.

An Automatic.

BY IRVING CHAPIN, PHILADELPHIA.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on Q 6; Q on K Kt 4; B on Q B 5; Kts on Q 5, Q Kt 6; Rs on KR 8, Q B 4; P on K 7, Q R 7.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q B sq; Q on Q Kt 5; B on K Kt sq; Kts on Q 2 and 7; R on Q 8, Q Kt 4; P on Q Kt 2.

White must mate in three moves.

This can hardly be called a problem, but, rather, a curiosity. The author names it "an automatic position." The idea, Mr. Chapin says, "goes to show that a position may occur over which the players have no control whatever."

Solution of Problems.

No. 216.

..... K-B sq
1. K-B 5 2. K-Kt 6 and wins.
K-Qsq or Q2 K-B sq K moves K-Bsq
2. B-Kt 8 3. B-K5 or K-Kt 6 4. B-B 4
anywhere except Q 6
and Black wins the P the next move.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Walter Brown, Malden, Mass.; J. T. C., Manhattan, Kan.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.

We have received the following key-moves to this very interesting position: K-K 6; K-Kt 5; K-B 5; K-Q 4. It is possible, probably, in all these ways to capture the White Pawn, but they

all allow White to get his King on R sq, from which he can never be driven. For instance:

Black K-K 6 K-Q 6 B-Kt 6 ch
White 1. K-B sq 2. K-Q 2 3. K-B sq
B-B 7 P x P
4. P moves 5. K-Kt 2 and there you are.

If 5 P-R 6 we have a stale-mate. Those who sent other than K-B 5 took it for granted that Black must win when he captured the Pawn.

No. 211.

Q-Q Kt sq Q-K R sq, mate
1. K x Kt 2. Kt (R 5) x P, mate
B moves Kt-B 3, mate
1. Kt-Q 3 2. Q-B 4, mate!
Kt x P Q-Kt 7, mate
Kt any other Q-Kt 3, mate
P x P R x P, mate
P-B 4

Correct solution received from M. W. H.; H. L. Bailey, Middleton Springs, Vt.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Revs. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa., G. S. Bright, Phillipsburg, Pa., S. Has-sold, Fairfield Center, Ind.; Drs. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia, H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. J. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. Lemon, New York city; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; O. B. Joyful, Victor Abraham, Cincinnati; Dr. S. W. Close, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Many of our solvers went astray on

R-K 6 P-B 4, mate?
P x P

Oh, no! P x P en passant.

The United States Championship Match.

In giving the games of the Pillsbury-Showalter match, the eleventh and twelfth games were omitted. In order that our readers may have all the games of this important contest, we publish the missing games with notes (abridged) by James Mason.

ELEVENTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY.	SHOWALTER.	PILLSBURY.	SHOWALTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	34 R x R ch	K x R
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	35 R-R 7 ch	K-Q 3
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	36 R-K B 7	K-K 3
4 B-Kt 5	B-K 2	37 R-Q R 7	P-Kt 5 (i)
5 P-K 3	Q Kt-Q 2	38 R x P	P x P
6 Kt-B 3	Castles	39 R-B 5	K-Q 3
7 R-B sq	P-Q R 2 (a)	40 R x P	R-K 5
8 P x P (b)	P x P	41 P-Kt 5	P x P (j)
9 B-Q 3	P-B 3	42 P x P	R x P
10 Castles	R-K sq	43 R-K 3 (k)	P-B 4
11 B-Kt sq	Kt-K 5	44 P-K 6	P-Q R 5
12 B-B 4	Kt-K B 3	45 P-R 3	P-Q 5
13 Kt-K 5	B-K B 4	46 R-K Kt 3	R-R sq
14 P x B 3	Kt x Kt	47 R-Kt 7	R-K Kt sq
15 P x B	B x B	48 K-Kt 5	P-B 5
16 R x B	R-R 2 (c)	49 K-K 2	K-K 3
17 Q-Q 3	B-Q 3	50 P-R 4	K-B 3
18 B-Kt 5 (d)	P-R 3 (e)	51 R-Kt 3	K-B 4
19 B-R 4	P-K Kt 4	52 P-R 5	K-B 5
20 B-Kt 3	Kt-R 4	53 R-B 3 ch	K-K 5
21 Q-B 5	Q-B 3 (f)	54 R-B 7	P-Q 6 ch
22 Kt-Kt 4! (g)	Q x Q?	55 K-Q 2	K-Q 5
23 Kt x P ch	K-R 2	56 R-Q 7 ch	K-B 4
24 Kt x Q	B x B	57 P-R 6!	R-K sq
25 P x B	P-Kt 4	58 P-R 7	K-Kt 5
26 K-B 2	K-Kt 3	59 R-Kt 7 ch	K-B 4
27 K-K R sq	K x Kt	60 R-Kt 8	R-K 7 ch
28 R x Kt	Q R-K 2	61 K-Q sq	P-B 6
29 R-R 6	P-B 3 (h)	62 R-B 8 ch	K-Q 5
30 R-K sq	P-R 4	63 R-B 4 ch	K-K 6
31 P-Kt 4 ch	K-K 3	64 RP QueensP-B 7 ch	
32 P-K B 4	P x P	65 R x P	R-K 8 ch
33 P x P dis. ch	K-Q 2	66 K x R	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) Perhaps intending soon ... P-Q B 4. If so, the intention fails, and time is lost in consequence.

(b) White determines to operate in the direction of the King, though, of course, this involves the freeing of Black's Queen's Bishop.

(c) An awkward move. Q-B sq would be better.

(d) With an eye to the unsupported Rook. Mr. Pillsbury plays the position for all it is worth.

(e) The rash advance of Pawns does not improve his already somewhat dubious prospects.

(f) There appears to be no better defense.

(g) To this ingenious coup Black should reply Q-K 3.

(h) If R x P, then White mates in two.

(i) The Black Pawns are very weak.

(j) If R x P, the resulting position is an easy one for White.

(k) Ready to interpose, if necessary. Black struggles to the bitter end.

TWELFTH GAME.

Ponziani Opening.

SHOWALTER.	PILLSBURY.	SHOWALTER.	PILLSBURY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	30 B x P	Kt x B
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	31 R x B	Q-Kt 3
3 P-B 3	P-Q 4	32 Q-B 7	Q x Q
4 Q-R 4	P-B 3!	33 R x Q	Kt-Q 4
5 B-Kt 5	Kt-K 2	34 R-Q 7	P-R 4
6 P x P	Q x P	35 P x P	R-Kt 6
7 Castles	P-K 5 (a)	36 Kt-R 2	R x R P
8 P-B 4	Q-Q sq	37 R-K 6	R-R 8 ch
9 B x Kt ch	P x B (b)	38 Kt-B sq!	R-Kt 2
10 Kt-K sq	B-B 4	39 R-Q 8 ch	R-Kt sq
11 Kt-Q B 3	Q-Q 2	40 R x R ch	K x R
12 P-B 5 (c)	Kt-Q 4	41 R x Q B P	K-B 2
13 Kt x P	B-K 2	42 K-Kt 2	R-R 7 (f)
14 Kt-Kt 3	B-Kt 3	43 K-B 3	K-K 2
15 P-Q 4	P-K R 4 (d)	44 Kt-K 3	K-Q 2
16 P-K R 4	Castles	45 R-R 6	Kt-Kt 5
17 Kt-B 3	Q R-Kt sq	46 R x P	Kt-B 3
18 R-K sq!	Kt-Kt 5	47 P-Q 5	Kt-Q 5 ch
19 R-K 2	K-R-K sq	48 K-K 4	Kt-Kt 6
20 P-R 3	Kt-Q 4	49 P-B 6 ch	K-K 2
21 P-Kt 4	P-Q 6	50 K-K 5	Kt x P
22 R-K sq	P-Kt 3 (e)	51 Kt-B 5 ch	K-K sq
23 B-Q 2	K-Kt 2	52 R-K 6 ch	K-B sq
24 Q-Kt 3	B-B 4	53 P-B 4	Kt-B 5 ch
25 Kt x B ch	P x Kt	54 K-B 6	R-Q 7
26 R-K 2	R-Kt sq	55 Kt-K 7	K-K sq
27 Q R-K sq!	K-R sq	56 Kt-B 5 ch	K-B sq
28 R-K 6	Q-K sq	57 P-Q 6	P x P
29 P-Kt 3	P-B 5	58 Kt-Kt 7	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) This advance at any stage of the Ponziani is generally condemned, it being so difficult safely to hold the Pawn.

(b) Mr. Pillsbury is already fighting an uphill battle.

(c) This wins the Pawn.

(d) A bid for a counter attack.

(e) A forlorn-hope kind of operation.

(f) Trying to keep the chance of White making a slip.

"The American Chess-Magazine."

Midsummer is the dullest season of the year for Chess—hence, the Publisher and Editors of the *American* are to be congratulated that they were able to find so much of interest for their July number. In the Portrait-Gallery this month there is a full-page reproduction of a photograph of "the First International Ladies' Chess Congress"; another page giving the faces of Voight, Bampton, M. Morgan, of Philadelphia; Phillips, of New York; Walker, of Washington; Lloyd, the "only Lloyd," and Emil Hoffman, problematists; Professor Rogers, President of the New York State Chess-Association, and Daniel E. Hervey, Chess-Editor, Newark *Sunday Call*. On another page we have excellent portraits of Major Hanham, Lipschutz, Showalter, Kemeny, Hodges, and Delmar, while Oswald Ottendorfer and the *Staats-Zeitung* Cup call attention to the German Editor's interest in the Royal Game, and the contest for this magnificent trophy. Mr. Steinitz, in a very characteristic pose, is seen playing eighteen games at the Cosmopolitan Club, New York City, of which he won 15 and drew 3. There is a fine assortment of games, problems, and other interesting matter! Altogether, this is a fine number for this season of the year, and gives promise of better things.

An Ancient Chess-King.

BY JEAN INGELow.

Haply some rajah first in ages gone
Amid his languid ladies fingered thee,
While a black nightingale, sunswart as he,
Sang his one wife love's passionate orison.
Haply thou may have pleased old Prester John
Among his pastures when full royally
He sat in tent—grave shepherds at his knee—
While lamps of balsam winked and glimmered on.
What dost thou here? Thy masters are all dead;
My heart is full of ruth and yearning pain
At sight of thee. O King, thou hast a crown
Outlasting others, and tells of greatness fied
Thro' cloud-hung nights of unabated rain,
And murmurs of the dark majestic frown.



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